FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLDSERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 24.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 14.]

Longfellow on Irving.

IN THE CHURCH-YARD AT TARRYTOWN.

Here lies the gentle humorist, who died
In the bright Indian summer of his fame!
A simple stone, with but a date and name,
Marks his secluded resting-place beside
The river that he loved and glorified.
Here in the autumn of his days he came,
But the dry leaves of life were all aflame
With tints that brightened and were multiplied.
How sweet a life was his; how sweet a death!
Living to wing with mirth the weary hours,
Or with romantic tales the heart to cheer;
Dying, to leave a memory like the breath
Of summers full of sunshine and of showers,
A grief and gladness in the atmosphere.

In Memory of Judge Gaston.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

NEW BERNE, May 2d, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—Yesterday the citizens of this place enjoyed a rare intellectual treat, in hearing an address from the Hon. O. K. McRae, of Wilmington, delivered on the Academy green at the planting of a tree by the pupils of the Graded School in memory of the Hon. William Gaston, who died Chief Justice of North Carolina in 1844.

As Judge Gaston's memory is a legacy to the whole State of North Carolina, and the speaker of the occasion is a native of Fayetteville, a short synopsis of the speech may not be uninteresting to the readers of the OBSERVER.

After speaking of his pleasure in returning to this, "one of the oldest, most historic and dramatic places of North Carolina," where he at one time resided, and meeting the few comrades left him, and the children and descendants of a people, for whom he had always entertained an affectionate regard; he mentioned some of the celebrated men New Berne had given to the State, paid a beautiful tribute to her social eminence in the days when she was truly "the Athens of North Carolina," and "her merchant princes, men of enterprise, bold adventurers, and succesful, kept her business credit high by payments prompt and punctual," he said:

"Among the greatest of the great names which North Carolina has garnered into the treasury of her pride is that of William Gaston. In person he was of superior statue and of commanding mould and fashion. No one, whether of high or low degree, could approach him without feeling the influence which greatness inspires.

In learning he was an erudite and chaste scholar, possessed of vast resources of information, versed in general literature and current with the progress of the age in art, science and philosophy.

Adorned by eloquence with its choicest gifts, he touched the canvas with an exquisite brush and blended the colours with the harmony of pure art, bringing forth pictures of rhetoric which, had they been pictures of nature, Claude himself would have been fain to envy.

His address before the students of the University at the commencement of 1832, yet remains in print, a marvelous production of wisdom, clad in the attractive robes of Fancy and jewelled with metaphor and illustration.

And, for the lesson which it taught, that every man is the architect of his own fortune, that vigilence and diligence are the thorough-breds which win, it ought to be the *vade mecum* of every young man in the State.

His defence of religions freedom, and the liberty of conscience, before the Convention of 1835, was a noble effort of a master mind in the maintenance of right—such an effort as the occasion demanded, and which only an ardent and animating religions faith could have inspired and sustained."

After speaking at length of Mr. Gaston's career as a practising lawyer, he said,

"But it was on the Bench in his ten year's service as Judge that his great capacities were most exercised, his usefulness most extended, and his grand moral and intellectual qualities were most exemplified.

It has been said of his law opinions that their ornamentation of style weakened their vigor of thought.

But he was one who thought Rhetoric compatible with logic; that Law could be as accurately expounded in Belle Lettres, as in Black letter—in classical as in Dog-Latin, in pure French as in patois; and, using, as he did a clean cut Addisonian English, his writings are an agreeable foil to the sterner Saxonisms of Ruffin, or the yet more rugged, Gothic, plain spokenness of Daniel."

My limits will not allow me to quote, as I would like to do, the tribute paid to "the mighty trio," of whom Judge Gaston was one, who

"By their thorough endowment with the *Principles* of the Law, which still retained its features as a science, wrought a dispensation of *fixed and certain* rules, by which the profession could steer safely in counselling clients."

Speaking of the death of Judge Gaston, which was sudden, when "the sun in the firmament of his usefulness and greatness, was at his zenith and unclouded," he said;

"One mental forth-shining emanation for a moment only lit up the dismal scene: With unmistakable distinctness the great mind testified its unwavering faith in 'God, the Almighty Maker of all things and Judge of all men,' and while his voice lingered on the ear, in utterance of this Christian deposition, he was not—he had gone to his rest."

Judge Gaston was born, lived and died a good Catholic, and it may not be inappropriate to mention here as I do with pride, a circumstance I heard from his own lips, for he was ever an honored guest in my father's house, and often talked with the children. Well do I recall the pathos with which he told us, as we clustered around him, the story of his widowed mother's efforts to give him a good education, and her bitter grief when she felt that the stern grasp of poverty would not permit her to keep him at school.

Going to Mr. John Devereux, who was one of New Berne's "merchant princes", of whom Col. McRae speaks, she begged him with tears to take her son William into his counting house. Surprised at the request, Mr. Devereux asked why she wished to take him from school where he was doing so well, and hearing that it was because she could not afford, either to pay the tuition fees or support her son while at school, promptly refused her request, and at once assumed all the pecuniary responsibility of supporting and educating the then boy.

"But, Mr. Devereux," said Mrs. Gaston, "I can never repay you."

"No matter about that," was the reply, "William will: it is between me and him—you have nothing to do with it."

Nobly did "William" repay the debt, and never did he forget the timely kindness.

It will not be inappropriate to close my letter with an extract from the New Berne *Journal* of to-day, describing the planting of a tree in memory of John Devereux at the same time that one was planted in memory of William Gaston. M. B. C.

The following poem, written by Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke, a granddaughter of Mr. John Devereux, was then read by C. C. Clark, Esq.:

IN MEMORIAM.

JOHN DEVEREUX, ESQ.

O Erin, fair Erin, bright gem of the sea!
Many sons of adoption had New Berne from thee—
The father of GASTON was born on thy shore;
From whence came her teacher and editor, MOORE;
Shipwrecked upon Hatteras her DEVEREUX was lost,
Where all save his life and his manhood he lost.
A Stranger and friendless to New Berne he came,
To make here a fortune and leave here a name.
In manner and feeling, by breeding and birth,
A gentleman he of honor and worth;
Large-hearted, free-handed, his motto in trade
Was "*noblesse oblige*," and he spent as he made.
Though far from the home of his choice he's asleep,
You church of his fathers his memory shall keep
When the tree that to-day we will plant by the hand
Of his fourth generation no longer shall stand.

The Moore mentioned above was Mr. Robert G. Moore, the father of Mrs. Dr. Chapman of Goldsboro, an Irish gentleman who taught school and edited the *Spectator*, a weekly New Berne paper.

After the reading of this poem, which was most effectively given, the tree in honor of John Devereux was planted by his great great grand-daughter Mary Bayard Morgan, a little tot of seven in the 1st Advanced Grade, who placed the name of her ancestor and threw in the first handful of earth, after which the Fourth Grade pupils completed the planting by each adding a handful as they marched around the tree.

Mr. Devereux was an Irish gentleman shipwrecked off Hatteras when on his way to New York. He came to New Berne, intending to proceed to New York as soon as he could communicate with his correspondents there, but became so pleased with the place that he remained here, married Miss Pollock whose ancestor gave name to Pollock street, and became one of New Berne's merchant princes. He was splendidly educated—having nearly completed his course at St. Omar's College in France—but preferring not to become a priest, left before graduating. He was, however, a Catholic all his life, and contributed largely to the building of the Catholic church of this place, where a yearly Mass is offered for the repose of his soul, in common with those of the other founders of the church here.

University of North Carolina.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

CHAPEL HILL, May 1st, 1883.

MR. EDITOR—The following are the successful candidates for the medals given by the Societies and the whole College:

PHI. SOCIETY.

Dexter's Medal—H. H. Williams, of Gates.

Essayist—A. W. Long, of Chapel Hill.

Declaimer's—S. C. Smith, of Wayne.

DI. SOCIETY.

Debater's—Thos. Radcliffe, of Wilmington.

Essayist—O. B. Eaton, Surry.

Declaimer's—Samuel Dick, Greensboro.

ELECTION BY WHOLE COLLEGE.

Bowe's Medal—S. C. Weill, Wilmington.

Medal for Checkeyest Man—J. R. Monroe, Cumberland.

Medal for Ugliest Man—A. T. Hill, Kinston.

Very truly,

A. M. CLINGMAN.
T. S. NORFLEET.

NORTH CAROLINIAN BOOKS.—The well known publishing house of E. J. Hale & Son, New York, will soon issue a second edition of Mr. Peter M. Hale's work on "The Woods and Timbers of North Carolina." The book has proved useful, and we are pleased to see that another edition is called for. Mr. Hale will soon publish another work of the same character, on another great interest of North Carolina. Small, cheap, useful books are desirable and will sell. The publishers are also considering the wisdom of publishing a new edition of the late Edwin Fuller's "Sea Gift," which has long been out of print. This novel by a North Carolinian of some cleverness met with a ready sale at one time, and was generally read throughout the State. We cannot say that it had any distinctive merit that will give it permanent interest unless it be some of the scenes connected with the author's student life at the University, which seem to have been effectively reproduced. Being a North-Carolina production, the generation coming on may find an interest in it that the people of other States would not discover.—*Wil. Star.*

WISE JOHN SHERMAN.—A Washington correspondent says:

The insatiate John G. Thompson is in town, and thinks John Sherman is a great deal too all-fired smart to run for Governor of Ohio this time. He says the Buckeye Democrats are organizing for victory now.

Westminster Abbey.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., May, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—To see Westminster Abbey had been an ardent desire of mine from childhood. Addison's and Irving's delightful sketches, to say nothing of Dean Stanley's attractive memories, had only intensified my life time longing. You may readily imagine, then, that upon reaching London, I went at the earliest moment in quest of the Abbey. My hotel was at the memorable Charing-Cross, on the Strand, in the very heart of historic London. The Strand, as your readers are aware, is the main artery of the city, running parallel with the Thames, throughout the entire length of the metropolis. As soon as the sun's beams had cleared away the darkness of a London morning, I wended my way down Parliament street, past Whitehall, where Charles I. was beheaded, January 30th, 1649, and where the fearful orgies of the restoration era took place, under the influence and leadership of Charles II. The grey walls of the Abbey soon rose before me in the early morning light, but as it is not open to visitors until 10 A. M., I had to content myself for the time, with an external view. At the prescribed hour, I was promptly at the Abbey gate, and as soon as the morning service was over, was free to wander at my "own sweet will," through corridors and chapels, without molestation from guides or conductors, those bugbears of the traveller who desires thoroughly to explore points sacred and memorable in European history. The annoying restrictions formerly existing, were removed by the late Dean Stanley. The present Abbey of Westminster, was for the most part erected in the reign of Henry III. and was built under his supervision. Additions have been made at subsequent times, such as the Chapel of Henry VII. and the towers, which were added by Sir Christopher Wrenn, the famous architect of Saint Paul's Cathedral. The construction of this superb abbey, is about the only claim that Henry III. has to the admiration or the gratitude of posterity, his reign, viewed from a political stand-point, being one of the most inauspicious in the history of England. Still, Henry III., like Herod the Great, had one redeeming characteristic—a love of architectural improvement and embellishment. The older Abbey of Westminster, built during the reign of Edward the Confessor and completed just in time to become his place of sepulture (Dec. 1065 A. D.) was destroyed by Henry III., in order to erect a nobler and more imposing edifice, in honor of his patron saint. To exalt Edward's fame and sanctity, Edward's Abbey was demolished. A new and more splendid shrine was constructed, to which his remains were transferred, and where, since soon after the decoration of the Abbey, in the reign of Henry VIII. they have rested in tranquil security. The last transfer was made in the reign of Philip and Mary, the brief period of Catholic restoration. *Westminster*, a name familiar to the whole English speaking world, literally signifies, *West Cathedral*, the cathedral or church in the *western* part of London, to distinguish it from St. Paul's, which in the early centuries was known as the *Eastminster*. I spent days in the Abbey, with constantly increasing appreciation and delight. Like all creations of true art, it grows upon the student of history—never revealing its full beauty or suggestiveness upon the first inspection. The Abbey is constructed in the XIII century Pointed Arched style, which was a gradual development out of the Round Arch, in which the old abbey of St. Edward, the Confessor, was built. To students of history, who contemplate an examination of historic shrines, churches, cathedrals, abbeys, a knowledge of architectural growth, will prove of decided assistance and instruction. In some instances the changes can be traced in the stones, and nothing more beautifully illustrates the great law of historic continuity, than the evolutions of architectural style, the transitions from the Romanesque to the Thirteenth century order, and the falling back in the XVI and XVII centuries to the classical type, as illustrated in the present cathedral of St. Paul's.

Westminster Abbey is no longer used as the sepulture of royalty. George II. was the last monarch buried within its walls. Since that time, the sovereigns of England find a resting place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

Among the many points of attraction in the Abbey, was the new made grave of Dean Stanley, who left "troops of friends" in America as well as in England. I visited his tomb upon the first anniversary of his death, and found it decorated with floral tributes from the Queen, the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family. I suspect that all your readers have formed some idea, from description or study, if not from personal observation, of the Poet's Corner and the other memorable features of the Abbey. Yet strange to say, neither of the two greatest English poets is interred within the sacred precincts of this celebrated corner. The famous curse upon the grave of the one, has prevented the removal of his "bones" to the Abbey; religious intolerance excluded the other. The line begins with Chaucer, who died in 1400. Toleration has made immense strides since the revolution of 1788. Nothing could more signally attest its progress than a simple stone in the nave of the Abbey with the suggestive inscription, *Charles Robert Darwin.*

H. E. S.

SECRETS OF THE CONFESSIONAL.—"Is it a sin,', asks a fashionable lady of her spiritual director, "for me to feel pleasure when a gentleman says I am handsome?"

"It is, my daughter," he replies, gravely; "we should never delight in falsehood!"

The appointment of twelve bishops to six Catholic Sees in Poland is gazetted.

Duplin and Pender.

[From Hale's Woods and Timbers.]

SWAMP LAND TIMBER IN DUPLIN AND PENDER.—Kenansville, April 4, 1883.—Without doubt, Duplin and Pender Counties have the largest known bodies of cypress timber this side of the lower Mississippi bottoms.

Citizens own in Duplin County of pure mud swamps in square miles,	89
State owns in Duplin County of pure mud swamps in square miles,	25
Making in all,	105

At least 30 square miles of this swamp land may be considered as cypress timber; and about the same amount is gum; there are about 5 square miles, each, of sweet gum and ash. The remainder is made up of a growth of poplar, maple, spruce pine, hickory, birch, holly, elm, oak and hornbeam.

In this county (Duplin) there are large bodies of cork gum, known as *"tasteless wood,"* very valuable for packing-boxes for bread, cakes and candies; it is similar to the Mississippi river bottom gum, used in St Louis, Mo., for packing crackers for shipment to India.

A portion of the swamp of Duplin and Pender is remarkable for being underlaid with marl; and in some instances it is only two or three feet below the surface.

In Pender County, east of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, owned by citizens, of overflowed land, in square miles,	31
Owned by the State,	175
	206

In the interior of Holly Shelter Pocoson there are known to be drain bottoms or basins extending nearly across the entire length of the pocoson, which is 40 miles long; these basins are covered by a fine growth of cypress timber. About two thirds of this pocoson is in Pender County, the remainder in Onslow. But it would be impossible to give a correct estimate of the area of this great interior basin of timber; as this pocoson has never been fully explored, nor even crossed except at the most accessible points.

There are also great bodies of timber, viz: cypress, oak, ash, poplar, maple, sweet gum, holly and sour gum, in the basis of Angola Pocoson and the North East River Swamp; this river swamp extends across the entire County and is from one to two miles wide.

In this swamp, maples three feet through are common; holly is found 2½ feet in diameter; sweet gums from eight to nine feet through are found, and occasionally swamp pines are found that are from five to seven feet in diameter.

It is more than probable that if all the cypress timber in Pender County was separated and laid down in one body it would make (60) sixty square miles of this one kind of timber that is so valuable. And yet, all this great mine of wealth is almost literally hermetically sealed to the outer world by reason of overflow and the perpetual miry condition of the swamps; although so easily reached by only a little labor and effort.

From time immemorial it has been known as a remarkable fact that hogs raised and kept in Holly Shelter and Angola Pocosons are always free from all kinds of diseases, even the fatal hog cholera; they feed upon a starchy, tuberous root, called by the natives tuckahoe, and get very fat in the fall when the root fully matures; it is supposed by many that this root being eaten by the hogs prevents cholera.

In an isolated spot in east Duplin, a beautiful specimen of climbing fern has been found, which is an evergreen and grows to the height of four feet; it belongs to the family of climbing ferns found in the mountains of Japan.

There has been found in Pender County a tree orchid new to North Carolina. In the same county, in the interior of Holly Shelter Pocoson, there has been found a floating plant heretofore only found in Australia.

It is more than probable that there are yet other strange and rare plants to be found in the North-east River basin.

Dr. A. E. Anderson, Wilmington, first used Creeping Huckleberry V. crassifolium, [see Hale's Forestry, page 142,] in the practice of medicine; but now some of the largest druggists in the United States are using an extract from this plant in a preparation they put up for the dropsy. The medicinal virtue of this plant corresponds with that of buchu; and could very properly be termed North Carolina buchu.—W. L. Y.

FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF WILMINGTON FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.—Below we give a statement of the foreign exports from the port of Wilmington for the month of April, as compiled from the books in the Custom House:

Cotton—2,480 bales, weighing 1,163,262 pounds, and valued at $110,755. Rosin and Turpentine—29,752 barrels, valued at $49,409. Tar and Pitch—4,500 barrels, valued at $9,000. Spirits Turpentine—106,620 gallons, valued at $43,856. Lumber—160,000 feet valued at $2,400.

Total value of foreign exports for the month, $215,420.

For one day, April 30:

The Norwegian Barque *Hjemmett*, Capt. Ingermundsen, for Goole, England, by Messrs. Patterson, Downing & Co., with 2,790 barrels of rosin, valued at $5,397; the British barque *George Davis*, Capt Macomber, for Glasgow, by Messrs. Alexander Sprunt & Son, with 3,320 barrels of rosin and 1,500 casks of spirits turpentine, valued at $35,767; and the Swedish barque *Thorgney*, Capt Andersen, for Riga, Russia, by Messrs DeRosset & Co., with 3,030 barrels of rosin, valued at $4,693. Total value of foreign exports for the day, $45,857.—*Wil. Star.*

Lumberton *Robesonian:* A party of engineers are surveying a railroad from Bennettsville, S. C., to Shoe Heel. An air line will be only 19½ miles.

Digest of Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

State vs. Roper.—1. An indictment for burning a house under the act of 1874-'75, chapter 228, which fails to charge the offence as having been feloniously done, is defective. The statute makes it a felony.

2. The indictment is under Bat. Rev., chap. 32, sec. 93, for burning an outhouse used as a storehouse, and the proof is that it was an old building located at a cross-roads and occupied as a storehouse, but not enclosed or used in any way as a dwelling house; *Held*, a fatal variance. This statute makes the offence a misdemeanor.

3. An outhouse is one that belongs to a dwelling house and is in some respects parcel of the same and situated within the curtilage.

State vs. M. E. Hayne.—Neither a deputy-marshal of the United States nor any other civil officer, has the right to carry a weapon concealed about his person while off his own premises, unless he is actually engaged in the discharge of his official duty; and the burden is upon him to show that fact.

State vs. Oates.—1. A peace warrant is a criminal action prosecuted by the State at the instance of an individual, to prevent an apprehended crime against his person or property, and is placed by the act of 1879, chapter 92, within the exclusive jurisdiction of a justice of the peace.

2. Where in such case the condition of a recognizance in the sum of $300 was broken it was held to be competent for the justice to declare the same to be forfeited and order it to be prosecuted in the court having jurisdiction of the penal sum. Bat. Rev., chapter 32, sections 103, 106.

State vs. Jones.—1. A bond taken by the sheriff in a sum fixed by the court and made payable to the State with condition to be void if the defendant make his personal appearance, &c., is valid as a recognizance.

2. When the defendant in such case failed to appear and judgment *nisi* was entered and the sureties to the bond appeared in answer to a notice by *sci. fa*, and defended the action; *Held* that the judgment absolute rendered against them is not irregular.

State vs. O'Kelly.—1. Appeals in criminal as well as in civil cases must be taken to the next ensuing term of this court.

2. Where the judge who tries a criminal action goes out of office before making up the case on appeal, a new trial will be awarded, provided the defendant himself is guilty of no laches.

State vs. Randall.—1. It is the duty of the judge who tries a criminal action to make up the case on appeal.

2. The rule laid down in the preceding case, in reference to the duty of the appellant to be diligent in perfecting the appeal, approved.

State vs. Leary.—1. The parties were disputing about a piece of land—the prosecutor on one side of the fence advanced towards the defendant with an axe—the defendant on the other side shot him across the fence. *Held*, the principle of self-defence has no application, but defendant is guilty of an assault.

2. Where the facts of a case of homicide constitute the crime of manslaughter, the same state of facts will make the case of an assault if no killing ensues.

State vs. McIver.—1. The defendant was convicted for obstructing a public highway, when it appeared that the same was established by a regular proceeding instituted for that purpose; the defendant was appointed and acted as overseer for one year, but failed to open the road; his successor did open it and in so doing removed the fences which crossed it on the defendant's premises; the defendant replaced the fences, thereby obstructing the road. *Held*, that the conviction was proper.

2. The rule in this State in reference to the appropriation of private property to the public use is not that the compensation to the owner shall precede the act of appropriation, but that provision shall be made by which he shall certainly and ultimately be paid.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

SMILE OF A HAWAIIAN BELLE—Crouched at the foot of the old board fence that hid the humble dwelling from the sharp scrutiny of the passers-by, she sat and idly gazed upon the passing vehicles and men. She was fat and large of limb, and her round brown cheeks glowed with the rich warmth of the chesnut. Her long lashes and eyelids drooped over her lustrous eyes, and the thick tresses of her blue-black hair shaded her neck and bosom. Suddenly some passing object arrested her attention, and the dark pupils of her eyes expanded in amused surprise. Her rich red lips parted, and there flashed upon the landscape two rows of beautiful white teeth. Slowly her mouth opened wider and wider. Deeper grew the dimples in her bronze cheeks. Brighter danced the sunbeams in her eyes, until a stray ray, darting through the foliage of an overhanging bough, illuminated the deep cavern of her mouth, bring into view the back of her head. Then seeing us gaze intently upon her, she shut her jaw, and darkness fell upon the scene.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT AT WILMINGTON.—From the *Star* we learn that the following cases were disposed of:

U. S. vs. B. Smith, retailing liquor without a license; guilty; judgment suspended on payment of costs.

U. S. vs. Augustus Thompson, alias Moses Thompson, robbing the mail of a registered letter in the post-office at Fair Bluff; guilty; judgment that the defendant be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of one year.

U. S. vs. Sim Adams, selling whisky without a license having been first obtained; guilty; defendant sentenced to confinement for six months in the county jail.

At 4 p. m., May 2d, the Court adjourned for the term.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SPEAKERSHIP.—The Speaker is the Congress. Such are the rules, such the mode of organization, and such the methods of legislation, that the Speaker is the Congress. He is commonly an experienced member. He is cognizant of the virtues, forces and opinions of each member. He has mastered every question before the country. He knows precisely what action will be taken by each committee on each question assigned it for consideration. He constructs the Ways and Means committee, giving it a strong free-trade or high protective tariff majority. He appoints members of the Pacific railways committee, and may thus compel these corporations to adjust their accounts with the Government or suffer their indebtedness to become enormous, to be finally repudiated through the intervention of courts organized by the railway kings. The Speaker can so construct committees that Mr. Teller's concessions of public lands to railways and individuals may be affirmed or annulled. The Speaker can defeat in advance Reagan's inter-state commerce bill, or force the House to consider and adopt or thrust it out. The Speaker is in fact the law-maker of the popular branch of Congress. In the presence of these plain facts it would be well to investigate the public records and see how these candidates for the Speakership have voted on all leading questions now discussed by the press and party leaders, never forgetting that the Speaker is the Congress.—*American Register.*

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—Democrats on the watch tower here are beginning to appreciate the force with which Democratic opinion all through the Northwest and the North is drifting against the pretensions of Mr. Randall to the Speakership. For some time past great efforts have been making here and at Philadelphia to bring about a combination under which Mr. Clark, of Missouri, may be elected Clerk to Mr. Randall as Speaker and Field for doorkeeper. The theory of this combination is that the Democrats who favor a Democratic policy on the tariff will be obliged to concentrate on Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, for Speaker and so throw the Clerkship into the North. Mr. Carlisle would be a very good man, no doubt, though he seems to have made a mistake in announcing his candidacy for the Speakership so early in the contest. But it is by no means clear that the majority of the Democrats in Congress will not prefer a Northern nominee for the Speakership; and a Northern nomination for the Speakership, giving the nomination for the Clerkship to the South, would undermine and upset Mr. Randall's combination pretty effectually.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y World.*

A CONSTITUTIONAL TARIFF THE BEST PROTECTION.—Mr. Pig-Iron Kelley on his last birthday indulged in some tall talk to the effect that in 160 and under Robert J. Walker's Democratic revenue tariff of 1846 "labor was without employment, enterprise without capital and the Government without revenue or credit," and that "cheap foreign imports had closed our furnaces, forges and factories, and thus destroyed the farmer's home market for his productions." Mr Philpott, of Iowa, has thought it worth his while to bring this tall talk down to the test of the census, and to show the enormous growth of manufactures, under the Democratic "tariff for revenue only," between 1850 and 1860. The *Tribune* and Mr. Kelley are affectionately urged to consider this table:

	1850.	1860.
Establishments	123,025	140,433
Hands employed	1,311,246	957,059
Capital	$533,345,351	$1,009,855,715
Wages	236,755,464	378,878,966
Materials	555,123,822	1,031,605,092
Products	1,019,106,616	1,885,861,676

Mr. Philpott also demonstrates, and by the census figures, the awkward fact that the furnaces, forges and factories of the country increased more in every way under a tariff for revenue only between 1850 and 1860 than under a tariff for protection between 1870 and 1880. Reducing the values of 1870 to gold on the basis of 123, Mr. Philpott gives the following rates per centum of increase in the two decades—the one ending in 1860 and the other ending in 1880, both peace decades:

	Ten years ending 1860.	Ten years ending 1880.
Establishments	5.7	6
Hands employed	37.0	33.3
Capital	90.0	62.0
Wages	60.3	51.0
Materials	86.0	67.2
Products	85.0	56.2

These figures, damaging as they are to Mr. Kelley and to the system of protective taxes, do not tell the whole tale. Mr. Philpott goes on to show what the great West and the agriculture of the Union, though never cared for or subsidized by the monopolists, have between them done for American growth and prosperity. Look at this table:

	1860.	1880.
Export of breadstuffs	$24,422,310	$288,036,835
Export of provisions	16,612,443	127,043,242
Exports of products of agriculture	256,560,972	683,010,976

By and by the voters and the workingmen will get a good grip of the fact that it is our cheap and fertile lands and our agricultural industries which pay the bills for all that our people purchase abroad. Agriculture, by the enormous prizes it offers, has always in this country kept a certain class of manufactures in the background, and it bids fair to continue so to do!—*New York World.*

The debt statement, issued May 1st, shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of April to be $2,851,402.65; cash in the treasury, $319,159,401.65; gold certificates, $81,333,620; silver certificates, $80,771,331; certificates of deposit outstanding, $10,105,000; refunding certificates outstanding, $368,950; legal tenders outstanding $346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $7,008,973.81.

Yellow fever has broken out in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.—A hosiery factory, says the Charleston *News and Courier*, costing something over $20,000, and owned by J. C. Moulton, of New Hampshire, has been erected within the walls of the penitentiary, at Columbia, S. C. It is run by convict labor by contract with the State authorities. The power used at present is from the old Canal. When that is closed next month a steam engine will be used.

There is a dye-room for dyeing hosiery in all colors. Next month the present full capacity of the mill will be attained, that is, from 3,000 to 3,500 pairs of hose a day. The wholesale price of the cotton goods made will range from 75 cents to $2 per dozen, and they will be of every variety. From 85 to 100 hands will be worked, including all the women and boy convicts. There are six skilled hands from the North now at the mills, and they are training the new ones. Mr. Frank Moulton says that he is very much pleased with the way the hands—most of them negroes—take hold of their work and learn it. He considers them much superior to most of the foreign help employed in mills at the North, as they are more apt in learning. He is so well satisfied with the results already obtained that next fall he proposes to increase the capacity of the mill to 12,000 pairs of stockings a day and work the full number of 200 hands. He will put on machinery for making knitted underclothing and woolen goods, and expects to give the wool-growers of the State a home market. He has found, on an examination of the specimens in our agricultural department office, that South Carolina wool is as fine as any in the country. He designs supplying Southern markets with his products by selling most of his goods direct to jobbers throughout the South, thus saving purchasers freight to New York and brokers' commissions. To this end he will visit all the jobbing houses in the South during this coming summer.

A FRENCH KING OF MADAGASCAR.—It is well known that the claims of France to a protectorate over Madagascar are not of yesterday; but probably few people have heard that she at one time gave a king to a province of that island. The romantic history of King Samuel Tuley Noro, as told by Robert Drury, an English captive in Madagascar at the beginning of the eighteenth century, is as follows: About 1620 the French formed a settlement at Port Dauphine in the district of Anosy, in the extreme southeast of Madagascar. This encroachment led to a war, in the course of which the native king was killed and the son carried away to France. The French prevailed and occupied the country until their dominion was terminated by a general massacre. Some years afterward a French vessel, being in great straits for water and provisions, was compelled to put into Port Dauphine. The captain, knowing the hostility of the natives, pretended to be an envoy from the French king on a mission of atonement and reconciliation. His overtures were accepted, his wants supplied, and the Queen of the country, mother of the young prince who had been carried away, paid a visit to the ship. While she was on board she watched the seamen bathing; and, observing one whose skin was much darker than that of his companions, she took it into her head that he was her long-lost son. The captain, fearing her anger if she were disappointed, prompted the sailor to humor her, and the latter, having no objection to reign in Madagascar, came readily into the idea. The marks on his person were verified, his reminiscences of his infancy were pronounced accurate, and he was duly installed as monarch under his own name of Samuel, with the addition of Tuley Noro, a compound of his supposed Madagascar name with a word signifying return. His reign was long and prosperous, and he always treated the French with partiality until a drunken sailor having told the sailors that they were deceived, Samuel put him to death, and forbade French vessels to visit Port Dauphine for the future.—*St. James Gazette.*

WASHINGTON'S RELICS.—Commissioner of Patents Marble has offered to Professor Spencer F. Baird, Director of the National Museum, the Washington and other relics in the model-room of the Patent Office. Professor Baird has signified his willingness to accept them and they will probably soon be transferred to the Museum. Congress authorizes the National Museum to take charge of all the relics of interest belonging to the Government in Washington, but does not force them upon the Museum until there is sufficient room to accommodate them. The Washington relics consist of the coat and trousers worn by the General when he surrendered his commission at Annapolis, his money-chest, his camp-chest, tent-poles and pins, bellows, chairs, tables and andirons, and much of the Washington china, including the set given him by the society of the Cincinnati, with a pair of old-fashioned candelabra and a fine porcelain plate given to Mrs. Washington by LaFayette. There is also a set of bed-curtains, embroidered by Mrs. Washington, with Washington's sleeping-tent, his compass and secretary. The sword worn by Washington during the Revolution and the cane left him in the will of Benjamin Franklin are at the museum in the War Department. There are also in the collection to be removed to the National Museum the coat worn by Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, the saddle of the Baron de Kalb, and two ancient guns presented to Thomas Jefferson by the Emperor of Morocco.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. World.*

The Czar and his uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine, have been reconciled through the mediation of Princess Dolgorouki, morganatic wife of the late Czar.

TOBACCO.—King, Benbow & Co., of Greensboro, shipped over 800 boxes of tobacco last week. Winston manufacturers employ 4,000 hands.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 10, 1883

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERS.

True bills were found on the 3rd inst. by the Dublin grand jury against P. J. Sheridan, John Walsh, and Peter Tynan, for the murder of Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish and Mr. Burke in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, on the 6th of May, 1882.

Messrs. Sheridan and Walsh are in New York, and Mr. Tynan is said to be in Mexico. Mr. Sheridan is on the editorial staff of the New York *Irish World*, and he has retained Gen. Roger A. Pryor as his counsel. Gen'l Pryor expresses his belief that his client will not be surrendered by the U. S. Government, if his and his companions' extradition should be demanded by England.

Concerning the question upon the determination of which extradition would be granted or denied, the following colloquy between Mr. Sheridan and a reporter of the New York *World* will throw light upon the former's views:

"Do you regard the murder of Cavendish and Burke as a political offense?"

"I do not think anybody should think otherwise, inasmuch as the Government officials themselves admit it to be a political offense. Mr. Trevelyan, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in one of his speeches said it was one of the first political offenses ever committed in Ireland, and if he regards it as a political offense I am willing to accept him as sufficient authority—on this subject at least. Certainly a person cannot be extradited from this country for a political offense."

"Do you regard the killing of any English Government official in Ireland by an Irishman as a political offense from the consequences of which the perpetrater should be protected, provided he escapes to this country?"

"I decline to answer."

Says the *World*, editorially:

Does Mr. Frelinghuysen, after reading yesterday's news by cable from Dublin, any longer doubt that a demand will be made for the extradition of the Irishmen who have sought an asylum in America? The law officers of the British Crown have not moved unadvisedly on Mr. Frelinghuysen's defenses. Three of the persons demanded—Sheridan, Walsh and Tynan—have been charged, in a formal indictment found by a Dublin grand jury, "with the crime of murder," within the language of the treaty of 1842. That indictment, when duly proved before an American commissioner in New York, will put the three arrested persons on their defense. That defense must be either that they are not the persons charged in the indictment; or that the evidence of their criminality is not such as under New York law would justify their "apprehension and commitment for local trial if the crime or offense had been there [here] committed;" or, finally, that the crime or offense was of a political character. Mr. Frelinghuysen's path is open and plain! Will he boldly and firmly take it?

Concerning the probability of a demand by England for the extradition of the accused parties, Mr. Jennings writes to the New York *World* from London May 5, as follows:

I am utterly unable to get any official information with reference to the alleged or supposed extradition proceedings in the cases of Tynan, Walsh and Sheridan, but I have very good reason for believing that the circumstantial accounts which have been published in the newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic are purely imaginary.

This much is certain, that any formal application that may be made will be based entirely upon the action of the Grand Jury at Dublin and the evidence that has been duly sworn to in court.

The British Government, being confident that justice will be done in due time by the United States, will run no risk of placing itself in a false position by any departure from the ordinary and strictly regular course of proceedings.

I may say that no great interest in the possibility of a contest over the extradition proceedings is manifested by the public at large, the belief being universal that the Government and people of the United States will do the proper thing at the proper time.

GOVERNOR BUTLER, THE REFORMER.

We are glad to see how bravely our friend, virtuous Governor Butler, is coming on. Below is a recent dispatch from Boston, giving some particulars of the investigation instituted by his Excellency in the conduct and affairs of the Tewksbury Almshouse. Keeping in mind the law of supply and demand, however, we think the inculpated Almshouse authorities deserve condonation of their offence for the extremely moderate price charged for one of the rarest of Massachusetts productions.

Says the dispatch:

Dr. C. S. Martin testified at the Tewksbury examination to-day. He was a student at the Harvard Medical School from 1871 to 1874. No babies were ever dissected there, and no infant bodies were ever brought in but once. No dogs or cats were ever dissected, consequently their remains were never mingled with those of human beings, as was asserted in the previous testimony. About $10 was paid for babies.

Lorenzo S. Fairbanks testified that he had examined the books in which Charles B. Marsh had recorded the money of patients. He found fifty-four erasures and alterations, forty-seven of which were of figures in the money column. These books cover the period from 1868, but for the first ten years of the present management no books can be found.

The Governor then took the "History" book and read that an inmate named Allen had died in 1877 leaving $46. On the "Money" book Allen's assets appeared as $1, and the book showed an erasure as if changed from $46. Another book showed that $1 was paid to the State. Jane McGrath took $29.53 to Tewksbury, but was credited with $9.53, and the book showed that an erasure had been made in a most suspicious manner. Elizabeth Barry was credited with $4 in the History book, but on the Money book the figure "4" had been altered to "1." Mr. Fairbanks testified that in a number of entries on the Money book relating to assets of other patients erasures had been most skillfully made so as to make the amounts less than originally entered.

The Committee on Expenditures called upon Governor Butler to-day in relation to the appropriation for the Tewksbury Almshouse. The Governor guaranteed that he could take the institution and run it on his own system if they appropriate a sum equivalent to $70,000 a year, and if any of the appropriation remained unexpended he would turn the residue into the State Treasury. If the expenses exceed the amount appropriated he would pay the excess out of his own pocket. To show that the institution will be properly cared for he would allow a committee of the Republican State Central Committee to inspect the institution.

THE REVOLT OF THE NEGROES.

The *Banner-Enterprise* (colored) published at Raleigh as "organ of the N. C. Industrial Association," lays claim for its race to a share of the spoils of office; states half-forgotten facts; and otherwise sensibly delivers itself, as follows:

Already the managers of both the two great political parties of this country are planning now to catch the negro in their drag-net in 1884. We have the best of reasons for saying (and we say it for the information of all parties concerned) that the negro will have considerably more horse sense and be infinitely better prepared to dictate and make terms in 1884 or earlier, than he has heretofore shown himself. The idea which has gained currency in the political world that the great Republican party of equal rights (which has been forced to do everything it has done so far for the protection of the negro) has a mortgage upon us and our votes, has long since been exploded. We have been paying the penalty of loyalty so long and have been so faithful to our benefactors (?) that they have come to look upon us as so many voting cattle, and as not being entitled to any particular attention except when their interests were to be enhanced. A distinguished Republican, now deceased, under Grant and the tearful Mr. Hayes, of the United States of Ohio, told a delegation of colored gentlemen, who waited on him at his office in Washington during the Hayes campaign, for the purpose of inducing him to use his influence in securing colored canvassers to go South, that "the National Committee didn't propose to spend a d—n cent in that direction—that the Southern negroes would all vote the Republican ticket anyhow."

This is a sad commentary indeed upon the intelligent manhood of the Southern negro. The idea is general throughout the North among white Republicans, who know very little about Southern politics (you're welcome) that the negro religiously believes the twaddle about the war being begun expressly to liberate him from bondage, and that the truth of history will never be told. In this connection we beg to say to these deluded and sapient political diplomatists that

"The best laid plans of men and mice
Gang aft agley."

Now and then an exuberant Yankee may be heard to exclaim (with great "gusto" and satisfaction to himself doubtless) "we freed you, the Republican party spent millions of money and sacrificed thousands of lives to make you an American citizen." Shades of Tophet protect us! The Republicans did no such thing—the war of Rebellion was not fought for any such purpose. The negro got into it more by accident than design, so far as many white Republicans were concerned, or our condition would never have received that respectful and urgent consideration given it by the late lamented Lincoln and his advisers. Everything which was done to hasten the dawn of freedom (and here we measure our words) was forced out of the Republican party then in power by circumstances over which it had no control. The preservation of the Union was paramount in importance—the liberation of four million and a half of slaves was a secondary matter. Everybody knows the result of the compromises which were sought to be made at that time and the obstinacy of the Southern leaders in refusing to accede to the terms proposed. Everybody knows that nearly 300,000 black men were enlisted in the Federal army to help put down the rebellion, and that more than 180,000 sacrificed their lives in the 252 battles in which they were engaged to bring about the present state of affairs. Without the aid of the negro the rebellion would have been a success; without his aid the Republican party is powerless; we know it, the Republican party know it and the thinking men in the country know it. We have entered into details for the purpose of assuring our friends that we as a race are quite tired of the manner in which we have been treated and of the deception which has been practiced upon us here at the South by the horde of Northern demagogues who have come into this part of the Union for the express purpose of trading on our supposed ignorance and making trouble by arraying us against our real friends, the native white Republicans and the Conservative Democrats, either of whom will do infinitely more for the negro than the puritanical jayhawkers who come South to get office and lie to black men. If the Republican party don't "do something" soon to commend itself to the respectful consideration of the negro all over this broad land, it will wake up one of these fine mornings in a state of bewilderment and amazement, unable to tell whether it was kicked by a mule or blown up by dynamite.

The negroes of the Old North State mean business this time and no fooling. When our National Colored Congress meets we propose to mark out our political boundary and habitation, to test the sincerity of those white men who say the negro is their political equal, but are careful to keep him where he cannot exercise too much influence and power. We have the same weakness for fat offices of trust and emolument as the white race. We do as much towards keeping the Republican party in power as the German, Irish and native white American elements. We demand recognition according to our merit, capacity and fitness. We want and we will have, at all hazards, equality of opportunity.

Says the New York *Globe* (colored organ):

The great trouble is that the fidelity of the negro to the Republican party—the party which now throws him overboard because it can get along without him—has stood in the way of his advancement. It made him the tool of mercenary politicians who preyed upon the South. His hope for the future is that in the disintegration of parties, which is now fast approaching, he may seek that party which offers him the best local government, regardless of national politics. The Republican party has become a jumble of warring factions, with no settled policy beyond that of abusing each other, and the Democracy is not in a much better condition, and the people at large are sick of both. Why should the negro of the South cling to the phantom that masquerades under the name of Republicanism? Let him seek to improve his educational and industrial condition, and vote for the party which offers him a good government, under which he may obtain justice in the courts, enjoy the fruits of his labor, and have the privileges in public conveyances which he pays for.

Says the New York *Sun:*

A call for a national convention of colored men was issued on Saturday by a committee of negroes fairly entitled to represent the race. Among the signers are Frederick Douglass, the Hon. George W. Williams, author of the "History of the Negro Race in America," and Prof. Richard T. Greener. The convention is to be held in September next at Washington. The basis of representation is one delegate to every 25,000 of population, three delegates for every State where there are not less than 10,000 negroes, and one delegate for every other State. By this plan of apportionment the convention would consist of nearly three hundred members.

Here is the interesting thing about the proposed convention: It is intended to be an organized expression of discontent with the political and social treatment of the colored people by their fellow citizens. The signers hold it to be "an undeniable and lamentable fact that the present condition of the race is insecure, and the future still more alarming;" and they bring against the white majority five distinct and specific charges. We condense the several complaints:

1. Negro labor at the South is not fairly remunerated. The Southern negro is not protected by law in the collection of money due him.

2. In most parts of the country the negro does not have a fair share in the public schools.

3. The negro is not protected in his civil rights, notwithstanding the laws passed by Congress.

4. His political rights are ignored. Six and a half millions of people are without representation in Congress.

5. The negro does not get his share of Executive protection and encouragement.

No fair-minded man, black or white, will deny that if these allegations are true it is time for united action on the part of the negroes of the thirty-eight States. They form about one-eighth of the entire population of the country. Equal rights are guaranteed them by the Constitution. The laws are sufficient for the purpose. If these laws are systematically ignored or evaded, and the negroes kept out of full citizenship by a conspiracy of white officeholders, it is none too soon for an organized movement to secure just treatment. The colored people have a million and a quarter of votes; that fact lies behind any protest that they may make.

The conclusion of the signers of this call is interesting:

"According to the signs of the times, the country is on the eve of a great political revolution, and it behooves us, as a race, to make our interests paramount to those of any party or sect; that it is our duty to unite and strike out some bold policy and line of action which will bring us nearer to the estate of full citizenship and power when this great revolution is over."

It strikes us that the boldest policy and most promising line of action open at this time to the colored voters of the United States is to cut the thongs which have bound them so long to the wheels of the Republican party. The Republican party has flattered the negro and bamboozled him; it has wept over him and plundered him; it has claimed him as its own and swindled him without compunction; it has made use of him and flung him aside.

Negroes in several of the States are beginning to find this out, and to act for themselves. If the Washington convention is a representative body, sincere in its purpose and independent in its action, it can do a great deal for the race.

THE U. S. TREASURY INVESTIGATION.—Ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia, a Bank President, capitalist and financier, had a mania when in the Senate upon the subject of a deficiency of some $82,000,000, which he said a thorough examination of the books of the department would disclose. A capital subject of investigation and an excellent thing to be possessed of a mania about. But while a subject of hope to some credulous people, the present investigation is hardly the occasion of much apprehension to the followers of Mr. John Sherman. What the result will be, may be gathered from the following recent dispatch from Washington:

So far, the Treasury count goes on successfully and no deficits have showed up yet in the reserve fund. The packages of notes are put up and labelled, but these labels are not implicitly believed in by a great many persons. An officer connected with the pay corps once got a package from the Treasury marked "4,000 tens" ($40,000). The package on being opened contained only 4,000 ones ($4,000), a loss of $36,000. Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia tried to get an investigation of the alleged deficit, but failed. The Treasury officials gave a plausible explanation of the state of affairs, but there are numbers of well-informed persons in Washington who know something of the conduct of the Treasury who believe a vast shortage exists somewhere that never will be discovered until the department passes into other hands.

We have received the 1st number of The Biographer, a singular venture in monthly periodical literature. It gives a large number of concise, but by no means dry, biographical sketches of men and women eminent in all departments of activity. Subjects are chosen with the view to gratify the public curiosity for particulars of the life and career of people whose names are appearing in the public prints. The Biographer is sent to any address at 25 cents a copy, or $2.50 a year, New York: 23 Park Row.

PROFESSOR SHEPHERD.—We are gratified to be able to announce the distinguished President of Charleston College, Professor Henry Elliott Shepherd, as a contributor to the OBSERVER. His first article appears to-day on the first page of this paper; and he will from time to time contribute articles on education, notes of travel and literary criticisms.

Readers of the OBSERVER are familiar with the career of Professor Shepherd, who is an authority in Philology, and is recognized as having no superior in America as a scholar and a student of English literature.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CATALOGUE.—We have received from President Battle a copy of the Catalogue of the University of North Carolina for 1882-'83. The number of matriculates is 208, the largest number since 1861. Of these 11 are Past Graduates. The Law School has 21. The pamphlet is well printed by Edwards, Broughton & Co.

COMMENCEMENT AT CLINTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—We acknowlege the courtesy of an invitation to attend the commencement exercises at this excellent institution, on the 17th and 18th insts.

The commencement exercises of Clinton Collegiate Institute will be held on the 17th and 18th instants. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Theo. Whitfield, D. D., of Goldsboro; the annual address delivered by Col. Walter Clark, of Raleigh. On the evening of the 18th there will be a *soiree musicale*. The marshals are J. R. Pearsall, A. R. Bizzell, H. E. Brewer.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Democratic Municipal Victory—Cock-Fighters Brought to Grief—"Sunset" Cox—Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Syndicate—Memorial Day.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, May 8, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—It will not take a half dozen lines to complete what I wrote you about the excitements of last week—the cocking main and the city election. In the first the Halifax cocks conquered and crowed over the Alamance grays, winning 9 out of 16 battles. Then to make more dismal defeat and rob victory of unalloyed pleasure victors and vanquished were brought into the august presence of a Judge of the Supreme Court to answer the charge of violating the laws of the land and were bound over in sums of $100 and $1,000 to appear at the next Term of the Superior Court.

The Rev. C. T. Bailey wrote a letter to the Governor complaining that the law was about to be violated and asking that proper authority be interposed to prevent it. The Governor referred the matter to the Attorney General who replied that cock-fighting was against the statute and pointed out the modes of prevention and punishment. Affidavits were made and arrests followed, but the parties arrested were bailed to appear at an hour after the main had ended and thus one of the objects of the arrest was defeated. Thereupon recourse was had to a bench warrant from the hands of a Justice of the Supreme Court. This was promptly executed and of course obeyed, but after all the cock fight had been completed and could only be punished. I don't see that much has been done. Spasms of public feeling against a particular vice leave no permanent trace of their effects. They wear themselves away before they accomplish anything.

In the city elections the Democrats are crowing over a very easy victory. Eleven of seventeen aldermen were elected. In the first, third and fifth wards there was no serious opposition to the Democrats, and in the second and fourth wards the Republicans had it pretty much all their own way. The old Board met to-day to turn over to the new Board the affairs of the city and to seek the seclusion which their return to private life will grant them.

The administration will stay, policemen and all, I fancy, as it is understood that the majority of the new aldermen are so inclined.

This week the exciting events are of a more refined and social nature than cock fighting and ward politics. The charities are to be given a chance. Wednesday night Hon. S. S. Cox will lecture for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum on the "Poetry of Mechanism," whatever that may mean. If he were to lecture on the mechanism of poetry it might be of some practical service to a good many of our citizens who are at large and writing alleged verses which a number of our journals seem to feel called upon to print. They might get a hint or two from prosody to render their lines less painful and a good deal of free comfort might be dispensed in this charitable way. But the Poetry of Mechanism—and that too when 'Sun-set' Cox lectures on African Humor, a thing we can all understand.

Mr. Cox will get here to night. He will be serenaded and will probably speak. He is said to be a very humorous speaker, and he has ambition in that direction if Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Randall are telling the truth on him. To-morrow Capt. Coke will drive him around the city which is really very beautiful now in its green forester's suit and with its matchless roses.

I saw Hon. George M. Rose here yesterday on his way with Messrs. Williams, Lilly and Rose to Greensboro where the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Syndicate will convene. He was in the best spirits and represents the heavy purses of the Syndicate as hopeful, satisfied and very stout in their purpose to build the road and build it at once.

Fayetteville seems to be a sort of midway bull's-eye just now, that every corporation that has extensions intended in that direction, is aiming at. They say, I mean the wise ones who are supposed to know, that Col. Bridgers is buying rights of way, and will make a straight shot from Wilson through Fayetteville to Florence and that straightway.

I see that Mr. W. H. Snow, of High Point, has turned his manufacturing business into a stock company in order to give his time to the construction of the Winston and Fayetteville Railroad, which is to be finished to Randleman by the fall. All this will work together for good to the Fayetteville folk if they will only work together for themselves.

On Friday night the Sorcerer, one of Gilbert and Sullivan's most delightfults bits of musical nonsense (I see by the dispatches that Mr. Sullivan is now Sir Arthur Sullivan) will be rendered by a company of our good people in order to raise funds with which to erect a monument to the late Col. McLeod Turner. It will be a charming duty to go and hear the Sorcerer that few of our people can deny themselves. That is easy. But what of those earnest artists who have given up their rest and leisure to rehearsing and perfecting the opera in order that it may be worthy of its purpose? That is a duty of devotion, and it is very difficult.

The Supreme Court will rise on Friday and the overworked judges will have a little needed rest.

Memorial Day will be generally observed here. Capt. E. R. Stamps will be Marshal, and C. M. Busbee, Esq., will deliver a very able and appropriate oration on the occasion. P. M. W.

Mr. William B. Giles, a prominent citizen of Wilmington, died at his residence on Wrightsville Sound on Thursday last, aged 71 years.

The Winston *Leader* reports the death of Dr. Silas Westmoreland near Dalton on the 22d ult., in the 49th year of his age. He represented Stokes county in the legislature at the close of the war. He at one time edited the *Carolina Statesman*, a Whig paper published in Dalton.

Mr. Jesse Brown, lately representative from Johnston county in the Legislature, died May 2d at Selma, aged 55 years.

Our manufactnrers have large orders for tobacco. Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company has an order for 3,000,000 pounds of smoking tobacco.

Immigration and the Crops.

The immigration from Europe is already assuming very large proportions and the thousands of artisans and laborers landed at this port by the various steamship companies every week make Broadway and our other leading thoroughfares look as if a World's Fair was going on. Since the first of January nearly one hundred thousand immigrants have landed at Castle Garden, and the tide of course is likely to swell and deepen during the summer months. It is observed that there is a marked difference in the character of the immigration this year as compared with that of a few years ago. The number increases yearly of immigrants who bring ready money from the old country with them. Formerly some time used to elapse before immigrants settled down to business in their respective walks of life. The drafts then cashed by the bankers here for immigrants were usually for small amounts, and generally for not more than enough to carry the immigrants by rail to the West, with a few dollars to purchase the bare necessaries of life for a short time after reaching their destination. Now there is quite another story to tell. With the exception perhaps of the Italians a great majority of the immigrants now come well provided with money, and the bankers who cash drafts for them state that those not immediately interested can have no adequate conception of the additions to the cash wealth of the country made by immigration. Many families which come here with the intention of settling permanently in the United States bring letters of credit for sums varying from $100 to $600, and cases are not rare in which they bring with them sums going up into the thousands. One Wall street banker last week cashed a draft for $16,000 for an immigrant who had sold out his land in Germany with the view of engaging in agricultural pursuits in one of the Western States. The importance of the movement is reflected in the formation of companies in Europe and in this country for the purpose of purchasing large tracts of Western lands and apportioning them among foreign settlers at a comparatively low price. This has led to rapid sales of lands by such companies as the Texas and Pacific, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba during the past few months, as well as to a steady increase in the passenger traffic of almost the whole railway system of the West, Northwest and Southwest.

These considerations, although of great importance, are really insignificant when compared with the development of the agricultural resources of the country which may be expected to result from the settlement of lands in the West by these sturdy foreigners. The United States are so dependent upon their farming interests that every acre of land put under cultivation means a substantial addition to the national wealth and a corresponding impetus to trade and manufactures in all directions. It was the enormous crops of 1879 and 1880 which enabled us to draw nearly $200,000,000 in gold from Europe after the resumption of specie payments and to improve our credit in all the markets of the world, until our three per cent. bonds are taken as readily as English consols, and that too at a premium of several per cent. It is safe to calculate upon such an increase in the acreage of spring wheat through the activity of these new settlers as will more than offset any possible decrease in the yield of winter wheat. This opinion is shared by those most conversant with the development of the West, including railroad men of long experience, who predict that the crops of 1883 will equal, if not exceed, those of last year if the weather henceforth proves to be only moderately favorable.—*N. Y. World.*

Senator Vance's Warning to Tobacco Manufacturers and Dealers.

[From the Charlotte Journal-Observer.]

CHARLOTTE, May 3, 1883.—Mr. Green B. Raum, late commissioner of internal revenue, resigned his office to take effect on the 30th of April. The following letter received by the deputy collector of this city will perhaps explain why that functionary resigned, as well as throw some light on the methods of that department of the Government.

STATESVILLE, N. C., April 30, 1883.

G. W. Williams, Esq., D. C.:

SIR—I quote as follows from telegram received on the 30th April from Washington:

"Gen. Raum wishes to represent manufacturers and dealers in collecting their claims for rebate. His charges will be reasonable. Persons wishing his services can endorse the following on their claims: Green B. Raum is hereby employed and authorized to prosecute this claim and receipt for draft issued in payment. The collector says please give general information of this fact. Yours,

Signed. T. GLENN.

[On official paper.]

It will thus be seen that this nice little scheme was all fixed up by Mr. Raum whilst still commissioner, by which the officers of the revenue service are officially ordered to serve the cupidity of an ex-official now a private citizen, and to effectually prevent any other person whomsoever from acting as agent in the collection of these claims. Mr. Raum being fresh from the Commissioner's office is presumed to know all the ways and means of, and to have peculiar facilities for, collecting such claims. A telegram is received from "Washington" (from what official is not stated) and the "Collector" wishes general information given of the fact, whereupon each deputy collector is notified officially, and said deputy importunes each claimant to endorse on his claim authority to the outgoing Commissioner to collect it, he promising that his terms shall be "reasonable!"

Can anything be clearer than the fact that the department is thus lending itself to the enrichment of the ex-Commissioner by a trick prepared whilst in office? In nine cases out of ten persons will be disposed to believe that the authority to Mr. Raum is a necessary preliminary to the collection of what is due them, and will sign it as a matter of course. When it is considered that the amount of these rebates will reach anywhere from ten to twenty millions of dollars it will be seen at a glance what the "reasonable" compensation of Mr. Raum would be.

I feel it my duty to warn the manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco in North Carolina, that if they do this their money will mostly go a present to Mr. Raum. In nineteen cases out of twenty no attorney or agent whatsoever will be needed. In fact, in no case will such aid be required except where the facts are disputed or there is some suggestion of fraud. Blanks and full instructions how to proceed are furnished by the Treasury Department, and the affidavits of the Collector and his deputies will be conclusive in all but exceptional cases. Z. B. VANCE.

The Golden Future for the South.

Eighteen years ago the war had been fought out to its end, and throughout the length and breadth of her vast territory the defeated South presented the saddest of sad scenes of desolation. Everywhere, on every hand, at every turn, there were ruins, great ruins and little ruins, that told the story of the four years' strife and its disastrous results more clearly and more pathetically than any formal, written history of our "war between the States" can ever tell it. No people, no country since the dawn of civilization, was ever more reversed in fortune or more depressed in spirit. There was hardly a household in all the southern land that did not fear to see the shadow of the wolf darkening the door. What a change, what a cheering change in the fortunes of the South has come since then!

Let us not be understood as meaning to imply that the southern States have already regained all that was lost to them by the war, that surviving veterans of the Confederate cause, not yet past middle life, are realizing the full effects of an industrial reaction which, in less than twenty years, has brought back to the old slave States a prosperity equal to that in which they were revelling when the war came to crush them. Eighteen years is too short a time to bring about such magnificent results after a period of such utter prostration as that in which the southern people found themselves at the close of their ill-omened struggle. But while the renascent South is as yet far from a full retrieval of her incomputable losses, it is obvious on all sides that she has achieved and is still achieving astonishing successes in the steady progress of her people toiling on bravely for recuperation. There are thousands and tens of thousands of instances, we know, in which individual fortunes have been but poorly improved, but the general advancement must soon tell favorably upon each of the aggregate all.

The truth is that the awful baptism of blood and fire to which the South was subjected has proved to have been an ordeal through which she had to pass before entering upon a career entirely new to her, and for which, in virtue of her inestimable resources, she was pre-eminently fitted as soon as she was relieved from that incubus of slavery which had so long smothered the enterprise of her people, now showing itself so staunchly in the industries which the long-latent strength of her mineral and manufactoring advantages are developing. The spirit of the southern people needed to be let loose from the thraldom imposed upon it through the influences of an institution under which the masters of slaves were themselves held down to an unequal participation in the progress of the world's practical affairs. The immense mineral wealth, the unsurpassed water power for manufacturing, the soft, salubrious climate, the generous soil, the big rivers and capacious harbors, the vast forests of valuable timber, all peculiarly characterizing the South as a land blessed by nature with every agency and every element of prosperity, have by our own, as well as by other people, been appreciated and applied since the war as they were never appreciated and applied before. And as a result of it these southern States of ours are rising from the desolation into which they were precipitated eighteen years ago, with a confidence and courage, with an energy, an intelligence and a boldness of enterprise that cannot fail to be attended with achievements in all the fields of fortune as brilliant, as extensive, and as enduring as any ever known in the annals of man's mastery of the opportunities and advantages proffered to him by his Maker.

The day for despondency among the southern people has gone by. After the long night of desolation the day has dawned, the sun is rising, and the dark clouds in the southern skies are breaking up and rolling away forever. This is not a day-dream; it is not the picturing of an ideal drawn from wishes too warm and hopes too high for the basis on which they rest. It is simply the glad statement of a fact that no man can gainsay in the face of the overwhelming proof of southern progress as those proofs are every week collated in the columns of this paper.

The golden future for the South is unfolding every day. Intelligent and sagacious men in the North see it; observing capitalists in Europe see it; and all of our own people, whose eyes are not still closed in hopeless moaning and groaning over the irrevocable past, must also see it.—*Richmond (Va.) South.*

THE "BALANCE OF TRADE."—The rapid marketing of last year's crops is reflected in the statement of the foreign commerce of the United States, issued by the Bureau of Statistics a few days ago, which showed that the merchandise movement had resulted in an excess of exports for March of $16,912,703, against an excess of imports of $5,989,929 for the same month last year. For the three months ending March 31 the excess of exports was $50,900,163, as against an excess of imports of $245,945, for the corresponding period last year. For the first nine months of the current fiscal year the exports exceeded the imports at the rate $105,475,632, against $65,094,218 in 1881-2. The movement of breadstuffs has recently fallen off, but this is due to the fact that the farmers are busily engaged in ploughing before planting spring grains.

STATE GUARD NOTES.—In a short time the companies of the State Guard will be inspected, and inspected thoroughly and carefully. Incompetent organizations will be weeded out, and to none but good companies which pass inspection will State aid be granted. All which fail will be disbanded. At a conference of the Governor, Adjutant General and Inspector General, yesterday, steps were taken to this end. This will put the companies on their mettle. Notice of the exact dates of inspection will of course be given.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.—*New York, May 4.*—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending May 3:

	1883.	1882.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	48,172	27,651
Total receipts to date,	5,642,944	4,424,140
Exports for the week,	98,809	64,941
Total exports to date,	4,141,723	3,943,954
Stock at all U. S. ports,	614,951	567,773
Stock at all interior towns,	67,884	74,042
Stock at Liverpool,	923,000	990,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,	183,000	181,000

NEWS IN BRIEF.—Two Vienna newspapers have been suppressed for reporting the proceedings of meetings of the liberals. Prince Bismarck has undertaken an inquiry into Prussian fire insurance companies.

The great bridge across East River, between New York and Brooklyn, will be thrown open to the public on the 24th instant.

In London the work of arranging for the opening of the Universal Fisheries Exhibition is rapidly proceeding. The American department has obtained twelve hundred feet additional space from Denmark.

The third trial of Timothy Kelly for murder was begun in Dublin yesterday. The report is now denied that "Number One" is in London and is about to turn informer.

Texas crop reports from all points in the State show all the crops in good condition, cotton and corn especially. There is an increased cotton acreage of 8 per cent.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday took from the calendar and adopted under the suspension of the rules without debate the Senate resolution recognizing the ability, services and integrity of Oakes Ames, and asking for a like recognition on the part of the national Congress.

Gov. McEnery, of Louisiana, has called a convention to meet at Baton Rouge on June 18 to consider a plan for building, maintaining and protecting levees. The delegates are to be chosen by the police juries of the several parishes and by the city council of New Orleans.

Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, at the meetings of the New York Central and Hudson River, State Shore and Michigan Southern, and Michigan Central Railroads, in New York city last Friday, resigned his presidency of these roads; but he still exercises control of them through his sons, who are made chairmen of the board of directors, Mr. Vanderbilt and his sons are thus relieved of detail work.

Messrs. W. S. Gray and James E. Palmer, of this State, will graduate at the Naval Academy in June.

Col. A. M. Waddell delivers the Memorial Address at Charlotte to-day.

PROGRESS IN THE TRANSMONTANE COUNTRY.—The number of frames of new and elegant houses sprung up in the last few weeks proves that Asheville grows all the time.

The preparations for macadamizing Main street have begun in the vicinity of the Carolina House, and that part of the work is nearly ready for the stone.

Mr Jno. Doherty, of New Haven, Conn, is engaged in erecting a barytes mill at the Warm Springs. He says he has abundant material convenient to the Springs and will soon be at work.

The large and handsome addition to the hotel at Alexander's is about completed. It adds sixteen rooms to the building, and will prove another attraction for the summer visitor to stop at this place. The grounds around the hotel are being tastefully and handsomely arranged.

The new dining and ball-rooms at the Warm Springs will soon be completed, and will add greatly to the comfort and convenience of that pleasure resort.

The pipe-laying and the excavation for the reservoir at the water works are progressing rapidly, and if no untoward event occurs will be completed the coming fall.

A number of Swiss immigrants arrived here on Monday, and are now under the charge of Judge Aston.—*Asheville Citizen.*

VISITORS TO THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.—The President has appointed the following-named persons to be members of the board of visitors to attend the annual examination at the United States Military Academy at West Point, in June, 1883: Rear Admiral C. P. Rogers; Bishop Wm. S. Kip, California; Hon. J. N. Arnold, Illinois; Hon. B. C. Whitman, Nevada; Howard Potter, New York; Hon. Asa French, Massachusetts, and Col. S. M. Dayton, Ohio. The Senators and Representatives designated as members of the board are: Senators Angus Cameron, Wisconsin, and I. G. Harris, Tennessee, and Representatives G. W. Steele, Indiana; Amos Townsend, Ohio, and Wm. A. J. Sparks, Ill.

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—*New York, May 4.*—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1882: Galveston, 790,685 bales; Mobile, 305,690; Charleston, 558,018; Norfolk, 755,827; New York, 143,411; Providence, 11,965; West Point 211,762; Port Royal, 18,991; Pensacola, 4,418; City Point, 3,794; New Orleans, 1,585,449; Savannah, 791,375; Wilmington, 127,172; Baltimore, 62,095; Boston, 167,453; Philadelphia, 79,548; Brunswick, 5,508; Indianola, 15,569; total, 5,942,644.

A LA FRANCAIS.—The scene passes himself in a gambling h—l.

A party of ecarte achieves itself.

The two players left themselves. The one goes to the other.

"Mister I"

"What desire you?"

"I you have seen to trick!"

"Mister!"

"I of it am sure."

"You wish to loss me?"

"At the contrary. I wish to propose to you to associate ourselves!"

Counsel for ex-Treasurer Polk, who was re-arrested in Nashville, May 3d, appeared before Judge Allen next day to ascertain the status of their client. The Judge stated that he had information which he deemed sufficient to justify the arrest, to the effect that Polk contemplated flight. He therefore increased the bond from $20,000 to $35,000. Polk has not yet given bond, and is still in charge of a special officer.

COMMENCEMENT AT YADKIN COLLEGE.—The commencement exercises of Yadkin College will be May 30th and 31st. On Wednesday, May 30th, the Annual Sermon will be preached by Rev. T. J. Ogburn, of the North Carolina Conference. The Literary Address will be delivered on Thursday, May 31st, by Hon. Kemp P. Battle, L. L. D., President of the University of North Carolina.

Col. Davis, of the Kittrell hotel, says the Ral. *News and Observer*, says that during the past winter the average number of guests has been one hundred; that one thousand applications for rooms have been received since February 1st, and that he has been compelled to turn away hundreds of persons. He is considering the question of enlarging the already extensive house, which is all "under glass," so to speak.

TOTAL VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—*New York, May 5.*—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,018,627 bales, of which 2,247,727 are American against 2,794,690 and 1,787,995 respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 23,374; receipts from the plantations 23,338. Crop in sight 6,685,430.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 10, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (one inch)	one insertion,	$1 00
" " "	two "	1 50
" " "	one month,	5 00
" " "	three "	8 00
" " "	six "	15 00
" " "	twelve "	

Longer advertisements charged in proportion to the above rates. Special notices 25 per cent. more than regular advertisements.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. C. HUSKE, JR—F. I. L. I.
GEO. BRANDT—Just Received.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Clothing.
MISS SOPHIE MALLETT—Painting.
MCNEILL'S MUSIC HOUSE—The Ariston.
G. P. MCNEILL—Report People's Nat. Bank.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Watches, Clocks, &c.
WM. HUSKE—Report of Fayetteville Nat. Bank.

ABOUT TOWN.

THE LECTURE.—Hon. S. S. Cox will arrive here to-day at about one o'clock, on a special train. Don't fail to hear the lecture to-night at Williams Hall. There will be no reserved seats—admittance only 25 cents.

A WELL-MERITED COMPLIMENT.—Miss Sarah Ann Tillinghast, one of the teachers of the Fayetteville Graded School, has been selected as teacher of the Model Primary Class in the Franklin State Normal School for Whites, during its summer session. This is a deserved compliment to an accomplished lady and efficient instructress.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.—The programme for the observance of Memorial day will be carried out, as published in last week's issue, the procession moving from the Seminary at 4 p. m. Mr. J. D. McNeill, Chief Marshal, has appointed the following assistants: Messrs. Jno. R. Myrover, J. A. Pemberton, Jr., Dr. H. W. Lilly, Jno. Y. McRae, Robt. Strange. Rev. J. P. McPherson will deliver the prayer as Chaplain.

A BUSY PLACE.—The grass doesn't grow under one's feet about Mr. J. D. McNeill's mills and lumber yard. There you are met with stir and bustle on all sides from one day's end to the other. Great piles of undressed and dressed lumber are constantly arriving and departing—and we like to see it: wherever lumber is in demand somebody is building, and wherever building is going on the general prosperity is increasing.

DROWNED.—Neill Williams, a colored lad about eighteen years of age, while bathing on the 8th inst. in the mill-pond of William Williams, in Harnett, was drowned. A companion saw him go down and thought he was diving; but, strange to say, he never rose to the surface again. The water is yet too cool for bathing, and the probability is that the boy was seized with sudden cramp.

PAINTING.—We invite especial attention to the advertisement of Miss Sophie Mallett in another column. She will receive pupils in oil painting, hand painting and other branches of decorative art. Lovers of the beautiful and votaries of art have here a fine opportunity of cultivating their taste with pencil and brush. Miss Mallett has devoted much time and study to painting, and the specimens of her work are in themselves gratifying evidence of her skill and proficiency.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of the La Fayetteville Light Infantry, held on the evening of the 8th inst., W. S. Cook was elected Captain *vice* Capt. E. P. Powers resigned. The other officers then went up in the regular line of promotion—D. A. McMillan, 1st Lieutenant; J. D. Cook, 2nd Lieutenant; J. E. Flowers, 3rd Lieutenant. The officers serve out the unexpired term until the 20th inst., the company's anniversary, when there will be a new election.

THE DOG MANIA.—Some weeks ago we warned our readers against the possible appearance of hydrophobia among the dogs in this section, and our caution does not appear to have been ill-timed. The dogs about town are "on the rampage," and there seems to be little doubt that one or two have been killed which were really rabid. Messrs. George McNeill, H. M. Depo, E. L. Pemberton, Jr., and others have been forced to kill valuable sporting dogs, in order to be on the side of safety.

THE CHAMPION BADGE.—Mr. E. L. Pemberton, Jr., wears on his watch-chain a beautiful gold badge, awarded to him by the State Agricultural Society, and inscribed thus: "N. C. Agricultural Society, 1882. Awarded to E. L. Pemberton, Jr., of the Fayetteville Rifle Club, for Best Marksmanship." It was made by H. Mahler, Jeweler, of Raleigh, and is a handsome piece of workmanship. The badge is in worthy hands, and the sporting men of the State will find it hard to wrest from Mr. Pemberton his supremacy—especially, since he can hold his own here at home among such shots as Messrs. Broadfoot, 'Bud' Campbell, McNeill, 'Bud' Moore, Vann and others.

IMPORTANT TO THE GRADED SCHOOL.—The Trustees of the Graded School have just addressed a circular to the patrons and friends of the institution, asking for subscriptions for the construction of the proposed school building; and, although the OBSERVER has already given the matter some attention, its importance justifies further notice. The new structure is almost an absolute necessity, and would save an expenditure of at least $200 per annum. The graded school should by all means be altogether under one roof, to insure system and efficiency in the highest degree, and the plan now proposed is the only feasible one of attaining the desired end. We take it that few if any will deny that the community derives very substantial benefits from our present school system; we believe that they could only fully realize its value after they had lost it. We hope, then, that all who are interested in a matter so vitally concerning the public welfare—and there is hardly one who has not an interest in it—will give this matter serious consideration; and will meet the committee who are to wait on them in the course of a few days with a liberality equal to the very extent of their ability.

THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—The Amateur Dramatic Corps, of whom we made mention last week, will give a theatrical entertainment in Williams Hall, on Wednesday evening next, 16th inst., putting on the boards "Above the Clouds," a popular play, with a good cast of characters. Mr. Geo. McNeill, with a first rate orchestra, will assist the company with fine instrumental and vocal music.

Let us give these young ladies and gentlemen a packed house. They will repay us with a very pleasing entertainment, and the object to which they intend to devote the proceeds is very laudable—the work and repairs of the plots and squares throughout the cemetery. This is a labor which has the sympathy of all our hearts, and in some portions neglect has even begun to mar the beauty of the "silent city."

Due notice will be given of the sale of tickets, etc.

THE ELECTION.—The following are the official returns of the bridge election on the 3rd inst.:

	For.	Against.
Beaver Dam, (Hale's),	29	52
" " (Jessup's Mill),	—	27
Gray's Creek,	54	104
Cedar Creek (Cedar Creek),	123	43
" " (Blue's Sand Hills),	171	31
Flea Hill,	499	16
Black River,	173	1
Carver's Creek,	25	155
Cross Creek,	420	198
Rockfish (Hope Mills),	34	111
" (Pearce's Mill),	29	28
Seventy-First (Ray's),	49	138
" (Newton's),	86	49
Quewhiffle,	3	120
Little River,	10	69
Total,	1,696	1,142

Aggregate vote cast, 2,838.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The Board of County Commissioners met on Monday, 7th inst.—Present: Thos. G. Hall, chairman; Dr. W. C. McDuffie, N. R. Blue, W. J. Kelly, A. A. McCaskill. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The commissioners and the county assessors then held a joint meeting in the court-room, at which, after some consultation and discussion, the county attorney read and explained the law. The meeting then adjourned, and the commissioners proceeded in the transaction of their routine business.

The returns from the election of May 3rd were then examined, and on motion the following order was passed:

At a regular meeting of the board of commissioners of Cumberland county, held this day, the several returns from the voting precincts in the county, of an election held May 3rd, 1883, on the proposition "For Free Bridge" or "No Free Bridge," under the act of General Assembly ratified March 7th, 1883, and entitled "an act to enable the people of Cumberland county to establish a free bridge over the Cape Fear at or near the town of Fayetteville, N. C." were duly canvassed; and it appears that there were 2,838 votes cast at said election, of which 1,696 were for free bridge and 1,142 were against free bridge; and it is ordered that the same be certified to the Chairman of the Board of Magistrates of Cumberland county, and the clerk is directed to serve due notice of the same.

D. A. West, Mrs. Beal, Mrs. Hudson, Priscilla Sikes were discontinued from the pauper list. Application of Mrs. Wood for county aid was laid over. Fanny Harris and child, Nancy Smith and Mrs. Jno. Seawell were sent to the poor house. Nancy Taylor, pauper, was allowed $1 in addition to the usual sum.

A reduction on the valuation of J. R. McDuffie's land in Quewhiffle township was granted. S. R. Parker, Superintendent, was allowed certain supplies for the poor-house. Sundry bills were presented and allowed, and, on motion, the board adjourned until the next day.

May 8th.

The board met, all the members being present. The following persons were granted licenses to retail spirituous liquors in Fayetteville: R. T. Scollin, Magnolia, Green street; Cobebaugh House; W. J. McDonald, Jr., Green street; M. Faulk, Hay street; Moore & Ahern, Green street; R. M. Nimocks, Gillespie street; C. Glover, Fayetteville Hotel; W. J. McDonald, Gillespie street; W. R. Webb, Wagon Yard; I. Jackson, Gillespie street; W. R. Clark, corner Hay & Winslow streets; R. Burns, R. R. Taylor, Jno. Martin, J. Solomon, E. L. Clark, Person street.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. A. A. McKethan, Jr., C. W. Broadfoot, A. H. Slocomb, A. A. McCaskill and D. G. McRae, was appointed to ascertain the indebtedness of the county. The board then adjourned.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is the list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Fayetteville Post-office, up to the 5th inst. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—Miss Hattie Armstrong.
B—Louisa Banchet; Gilbert Bass; Amanda Bartley; F. A. Baker.
C—J. B. Carer; J. I. Clairun; Miss Sarah Culbreth.
E—George Eson; J. W. Emmett.
F—Miss F. Farguson; Mrs. Annie Fort.
H—W. L. Henderson; J. F. Hugh; T. C. Harris.
J—Thos. & John Archie Johnson; Miss Isabella Johnson; Miss Sarah Jenkins.
M—Pricilla Moorseley; Miss Sallie Moore; Peter McQueen; Geo. McDougald.
N—Jack Nash, care of W. Hughes.
O—H. P. Osmer.
P—J. H. Pain; A. Partridge; D. I. Parker; H. W. Plummer.
R—Jno. Ray.
S—Kivett Starr.
T—J. W. Tafair.
W—Miss May White; Joshua Williams; J. G. Williams; Alice Williams; C. H. Williams (2).

Resolutions.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

At a meeting of the LaFayette Light Infantry held Tuesday evening, May 1st, the resignation of Capt. Powers was received and accepted, and the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: We, the members of the LaFayette Light Infantry, realize in the resignation of Capt. Ed. P. Powers a very great loss to our Company, and deem it our duty and province to express our regret at his retirement from our Command, which he has so long and so faithfully served; therefore, be it

Resolved, That his resignation has deprived the Company of a worthy and valuable Commander and our ranks of a kind and generous companion, whose career as a soldier is unimpeachable and held in high appreciation by all men.

Resolved, That our Secretary furnish a copy of this preamble and resolutions to Capt. Powers and also to the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER for publication.

DIED.

DEVOR.—In this vicinity, on the 8th ult., after a lingering illness, Mr. B. F. DEVOR, in the 24th year of his age. He leaves many relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss, but their loss was his eternal gain. Death found him ready. Com.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

AGENTS WANTED
To Canvass for
Gaskell's Compendium of Forms.
The most practically useful, popular and best selling work on the American continent. Address L. H. ROBERTS, Fayetteville, N. C., Gen. Agent for W. Va., Va. and N. C.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	60@80
Hog Round, new	13	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	13@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@00	Flint—good	9@10½
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	12½@12½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	13@14	American,	4@4½
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	11@12	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	14@15
BEEF—		Western,	13@15
On foot,	3½@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.75
Java,	20@30	PORK—	9@10
Rio,	10@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTONTIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.50@1.75
CHICKENS—	25@35	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	@15	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.20@5.25	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	90@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	75@80	WOOL—	20@21
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	90@120	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 10@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.10
Virgin Dip	$2.30
Spirits	35@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	1.10@2 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, May 8—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was firm at 37½ cents per gallon. Sales of 150 casks at these figures.

ROSIN—The market was dull at $1.35 bid for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was steady at $1.50 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1.50 for Hard and $2.50 per bbl. for Soft. Sales at quotations.

TIMBER—P M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $14.00, 14.50@15.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.50; Extra Mill (good heart) $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.50; Common Mill $5.00@$6.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$1.00—*Wil. Star.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE F. I. L. I.

[GENERAL ORDER, No. 28.]

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at the Armory to-day (Thursday) at 3 o'clock P. M., sharp, in full uniform, with ten rounds of blank cartridges.

By order of the Major Commandant.
J. C. HUSKE, JR., O. S.
May 10, 1883. 1t

PAINTING.

MISS SOPHIE MALLETT is prepared to take pupils (ladies and children) in

PAINTING AND DECORATIVE ART

in all their branches. Having enjoyed a thorough course of study and practice in painting, she hopes to give satisfaction. Pupils received either in class or separately. For further particulars, terms, &c., apply at her residence, corner Maiden Lane and Burgess street.
May 10, 1883. 14-1m

JUST RECEIVED,

TWO CASES LAWNS, good colors, which we sell at 5 cents per yard.
One case fine DRESS LAWNS from 6 cents upwards.
A beautiful instalment of

SILK PARASOLS,

and a fine assortment of ZIEGLER BROS' SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children, at
GEO. BRANDT'S
Grand Centr l Dry Goods Bazaar,
Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 S. Side Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
May 10, 1883. 1t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The People's National Bank,
AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C.,
At the close of business, May 1st, 1883.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$232,538 13
Overdrafts	7,084 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	32,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	136 00
Due from approved reserve agents	6,915 62
Due from other National Banks,	3,086 46
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	1,850 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,711 49
Checks and other cash items	5,031 92
Bills of others Banks	2,859 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies,	563 42
Specie,	5,242 00
Legal tender notes	11,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	1,400 00
Total	$311,418 04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$125,000 00
Surplus fund	33,000 00
Undivided profits	11,919 06
National Bank notes outstanding	28,800 00
Dividends unpaid	727 00
Individual deposits subject to check	99,877 84
Time certificates of deposit	39,784 27
Due to other National Banks	1,783 47
Due to State Banks and bankers	526 40
Notes and bills re-discounted,	26,000 00
Total	$311,418 04

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND,

I, G. P. MCNEILL, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of May, 1883.
W. T. TAYLOR, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
E. F. MOORE,
J. B. STARR,
F. W. THORNTON,
} Directors.
May 10, 1882. 1t

WE SHOW

HIGHLAND CHEVIOT, ENGLISH SERGE, FANCY MIXTURES, WHIP-CORD, CORK-SCREW OR CHAIN WEAVE DIAGONALS, BROKEN CHECKS, PLAIN, ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, COMBINING THE MOST ATTRACTIVE VARIETY OF FASHIONABLE AND STYLISH CLOTHING EVER EXHIBITED IN FAYETTEVILLE. OUR PATRONS CAN SELECT FROM THE RICHEST AS WELL AS THE PLAINEST FABRICS OF THE VERY LATEST FASHION AND OF SUBSTANTIAL TEXTURE. ATTENTION AND SURPRISE AT OUR MARVELLOUS LOW PRICES EXIST WITH THE MOST ECONOMICAL.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
May 10, 1883. 1t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK,
AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C.,
At the close of business, May 1st, 1883.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$319,263 99
Overdrafts,	26 94
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	67,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	1,500 00
Due from approved reserve agents,	7,403 82
Due from other National Banks,	408 61
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	10,820 78
Current expenses and taxes paid,	1,470 52
Premiums paid,	1,350 00
Checks and other cash items,	5,825 82
Bills of other Banks,	433 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies,	615 45
Specie,	5,961 00
Legal tender notes,	9,285 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation,)	3,015 00
Total,	$434,379 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus fund	27,150 00
Undivided profits	11,582 05
National Bank notes outstanding	59,300 00
Individual deposits subject to check	85,940 04
Time certificates of deposit	12,539 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	156 00
Due to other National Banks	4,786 15
Due to State Banks and bankers,	2,926 69
Notes and bills re-discounted,	20,000 00
Total	$434,379 93

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } SS.
County of Cumberland.

I, WILLIAM HUSKE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of May, 1883.
JNO. B. BROADFOOT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. D. WILLIAMS,
E. J. LILLY,
A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
} Directors.
May 10, 1883. 1t

J. A. PEMBERTON

Has just received a fresh supply of beautiful

DRESS GOODS,
Black Silk Grenadines,
Buntings and Nun's Veiling
IN ALL COLORS.

A beautiful line of
Silks and Satins to Match for Trimmings.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

A great variety of new style Kid Gloves, Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves and Silk Mitts in every new shade.

LACES.

Just received a beautiful line of NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACES, RICH BLACK PURE SILK LACES in all widths, TORCHON LACES, EDGED RUFFLINGS. In this stock may be found all the new style Laces very cheap. Call and see them.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
May 3, 1883. 13-2t

LECTURE.

HON. S. S. COX, of New York, the distinguished Congressman and Orator, will lecture at 8 o'clock in Williams Hall, on Thursday evening, May 10th. Subject, "African Humor."
Admission, 25 cents. Proceeds to be devoted to charitable purposes.
May 3, 1883. 13-2t

FOR RENT.

THE dwelling at present occupied by F. R. Rose, Esq., containing eight large rooms, beside bath room with water introduced into same, and all necessary out buildings. This is the most comfortable and elegant dwelling for rent in Fayetteville. Possession can be given about the 1st of June. Apply to F. R. Rose or to the undersigned.
E. J. LILLY.
May 3, 1883. 13-2t

If You Want

BACON, LARD, BUTTER, FLOUR, CORN, MEAL, MOLASSES, SYRUP, COFFEE, SUGAR, MARSHALL AND LIVERPOOL SALT, CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SOAP, STARCH, CANDY, CRACKERS and CANDLES

or any goods that a well regulated house has, call at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S,
Hay Street.
May 3, 1883. 13tf

ROYSTER'S CANDY.

FRESH AND SWEET,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

STONEWALL PLOWS.

BEST COTTON PLOW EVER SOLD.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

AT GEO. BRANDT'S!

The Handsomest House,
The Most Experienced Salesmen,
and above all, the most agreeable attention to customers, and one of the most desirable stocks of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, Hats,
Caps, Notions,
AND THE MOST FASHIONABLE SELECTION OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
for Gents, Boys, Youth and Children, to be found in the State, at
GEO. BRANDT'S
GRAND CENTRAL DRY GOODS BAZAAR,
24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

IN FINE SHOES FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN, WE KEEP
ZIEGLER BROTHERS
OF PHILADELPHIA, ONLY.
GEO. BRANDT.
April 26, 1883. 12-3t

HEADQUARTERS!

49 and 51 Person St.,
GEO. A. THOMSON,
IS
WIDE AWAKE AND FULL OF BUSINESS!

Spring with its gentle showers and lovely flowers, Can never fill the aching void at meal hours; BUT
GEO. A. THOMSON,
with dainty delicacies—Fish, Fruit and Fowl, can sooth the savage howl.
KNOW ONE AND ALL
that any thing to be had in a
FIRST-CLASS
Family Supply and Provision Store,
IS KEPT AT
HEADQUARTERS!
49 and 51 Person St.,
GEO. A. THOMSON'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

WHY WE
SELL MORE CLOTHING

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN FAYETTEVILLE IS SIMPLY BECAUSE WE OFFER THE FINEST LINE OF

Men's, Youth's, Boy's
AND
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

in such variety of styles and patterns and at prices which satisfy the closest buyer.

We are also the sole Agent for the celebrated
FORCH & DENZER HATS.

Mr. HENRY ELSON who is with us would, at any time, be glad to welcome his old friends.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
Successor to H. ELSON,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

NEW GOODS
AT
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Solid and Plated Silverware.

Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Pocket Books, Purses, Pocket Match Safes, Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, Pocket Tape Measures, Walking Canes.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.
Ask for

We offer to merchants by the dozen
Watch Keys, Steel Chains, Common Jewelry, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Purses, &c.
as low as ANY MARKET.
WARREN PRIOR & SON.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

LUMBER!

JUST received per consignment, **250,000** feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.

PLANING MILL.

I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.
JAMES D. McNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

FANCY CANDY,

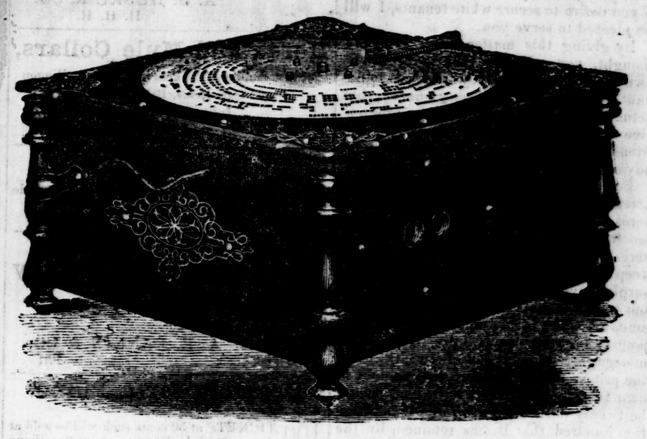
CAKES AND CRACKERS,
&c. &c. &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville an surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

PRUNES,
DRIED APPLES, CURRANTS,
RAISINS, &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

THE ARISTON,
PRICE, $15.



AT
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

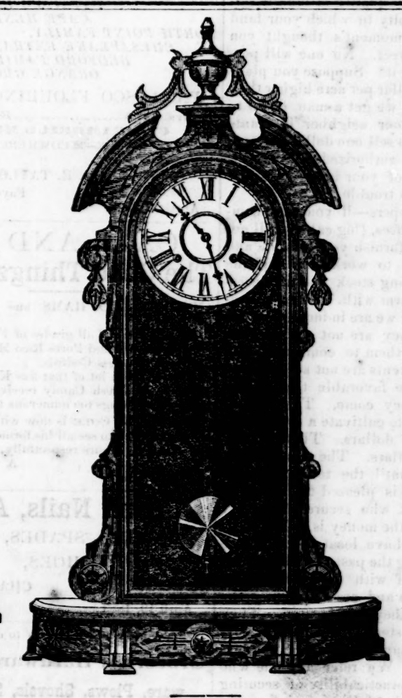
Fayetteville, May 10, 1883. 14tf

May Has Come at Last!

And with its blooming of flowers a blossoming forth a profusion of
Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Ribbons, Silks, Satins and Gauzes.

Lilies of the Valley, Crushed Strawberry, Shrimp, Violet Wreaths, Pond Lilies and Apple Blossoms, and all those pretty little things that go together to make women so bewitchingly lovely.
For particulars, leading styles, colors, &c., see our New Spring Catalogue for 1883.
If you wish to see the best stock of
Millinery, Fancy Goods, Neckwear, &c.,
in the State, from the cheapest to the finest call early and often. We take great pleasure in showing goods to those who can appreciate pretty things. NEW GOODS TRI-WEEKLY.
Mrs. DYE,
NO. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, May 3, 1883. 13tf

Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.



Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

At Prior's Jewelry Store you can get
WEIGHT CLOCKS, SPRING CLOCKS, ALARM CLOCKS, CALENDAR CLOCKS, CLOCKS that strike and CLOCKS that don't strike; CLOCKS of every description, big and little.

WATCHES AT PRIOR'S.

Watches and Clocks Cleaned and Repaired and Warranted at PRIOR'S.

COME TO PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE FOR
Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.
WARREN PRIOR & SON.
Fayetteville, April 26, 1883. 12tf

E. T. McKETHAN,
—DEALER IN—
SEED OATS AND RYE,
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER shipment of LUMBER, including three car loads 20-foot plank. Also, 100,000 Sawed Heart Shingles, in bundles of 100, so that you can see what you are buying.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
March 29, 1883. 6tf

TWO VERY FINE SOMMERSET
SADDLES,
AT A BARGAIN.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

AGRICULTURAL.

Immigration Department, Wadesboro, N. C.

To the People of North Carolina:

If you have any lands to dispose of, or if you desire to secure white tenants, I will be pleased to serve you.

By giving this matter a few moments' thought, you will see that persons who own more land than they can use to advantage are not only losing money, but actually retarding the State in its progressive march, and depriving themselves and friends of the many comforts, pleasures and advantages of thickly settled sections.

For instance: B. owns two hundred acres of land and cultivates fifty. Fifty acres are all he will need for pasturage, fencing and fuel; this leaves one hundred acres of idle land, which he will probably keep for twenty years, unemployed. This surplus land is worth ten dollars per acre, but to sell at once he takes five dollars per acre, loans the money at six per cent. compound interest, secured by real estate mortgage. At the end of twenty years the principal and interest will amount to near two thousand dollars, which would be twenty dollars per acre, and in addition the hundred that B. has retained, by the improvements on the hundred sold, will be correspondingly enhanced in value. Look back twenty years. Has land doubled itself in value? Judge the future by the past and profit thereby.

It is more than folly to think of holding land until the State is densely populated. How can the State be populated unless the lands are put upon the market and sold? Thousands of acres of valuable agricultural, mineral and timber lands, and waters powers, are idle.

The Department of Agriculture may plan and work; the Railroads may hold out great inducement, but no good will be done until the land owners of North Carolina see proper to aid in the work. We do not urge the selling of lands, but we do beg the land owners to either sell or bring them into use.

To sell land—place it in charge of this department, asking a reasonable price, and fair terms. If a sale is made in a reasonable time, a charge of five per cent. is made, which we pay to the agent who sells the land. It is important that you bear the fact in mind that we can't get a higher price than the same quality of land is selling at in the vicinity in which your land is located. At a moment's thought you will see we are correct. No one will purchase before seeing it. Suppose you place the price at one dollar per acre higher than the market value; we get a man down to look at the land, your neighbor D. wants to sell and offers to sell one dollar per acre less than you have authorized us to sell at, you lose the sale of your land, our agent gets no pay for his trouble.

Tenants or Croppers—if you have comfortable tenant houses, (log cabins will not answer,) we can furnish you reliable and energetic farmers to work for half the crops, you furnishing stock and all necessary articles to farm with. I can recommend the croppers we are inducing to come to the State. They are not second class farmers) we get them to come to North Carolina because rents are not so high and the climate is more favorable than in the States whence they come. The cost of securing croppers to cultivate a one or two horse farm is five dollars. Three or four horse farm, ten dollars. The money is to be deposited with me until the tenants arrive. If the land owner is pleased the money is sent to the agent who secures them. If he is not pleased the money is refunded.

Many families have located in the Cape Fear section during the past twelve months. They are satisfied with their homes, are energetic workers and are improving the farms on which they are located. They are careful with stock, in every way preferable to any tenants that can be employed in the State. We refer any one who may doubt the practicability of securing these people, to the following influential farmers: Col. John Robinson and Joseph Dunlap, Esq., Wadesboro; Dr. B. Chears, Monroe; T. J. Hyatt, Esq., Kendal's Tan yard; Mr. Benj. Dunlap, Cedar Hill, Anson Co., N. C.

Our advantages for selling large tracts of land, to colonies of responsible farmers, are very favorable, and I especially solicit correspondence from parties owning large bodies of land.

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. PATRICK,
State Immigration Agent, Wadesboro,
Anson County, N. C.

MEXICAN PEONAGE.—The practical way in which hacienda proprietors throughout Mexico now keep laborers attached to the land is by holding them in debt, and the laws enable them to reclaim any laborer who is in debt and strives to escape, provided he is caught within the frontier of the State. The debt of the farm hands on any hacienda is as invariable an asset of the property as are the farm buildings and utensils, and often it amounts to 20, 30 or even 40 per cent. of the value of these together. An American bargaining with the Mexican proprietor for the purchase of a hacienda in ignorance of this is sure to come to a stage of the negotiations at which a schedule of the debts of the laborers is produced, and he is expected to accept a transfer of the claim and pay cash or its equivalent for it, just as he would pay for the live stock and farming implements inventoried in other schedules.

Were this system abolished the agricultural labor of Mexico would be thrown into very great, even though temporary, confusion, for there are few other ties of attachment of the peon to his creditor's land. The Indian farm laborer in Mexico is a creature of few wants beyond simple sustenance and scanty clothing. He has no craving for accumulation. He is born on a mat, he sleeps on a mat and he dies on a mat. So did his father, and so he expects to do. A few yards of coarse cotton cloth, a sombero, a serape and a pair of sandals for the male, and a few more yards of cotton cloth and a rebosa for the female, are all their clothes. Some mats and some coarse pottery are almost the whole of their furniture. But for the burden of debt, which under some conditions is inheritable, millions of them could easily become nomads.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The suit of W. J. Best vs. the Western N. C. R. R., removed to the United States Circuit Court, was dismissed at Statesville last week for the want of a prosecution bond.

H. H. H. HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

Have the nicest and best selection of Fishing Tackle ever before brought to this market, with various and sundry articles of the Hardware line constantly received and for sale by us. We can give good bargains.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
H. H. H.

Horse and Mule Collars,

Bridles, Saddles, Blankets and Halters, Wagon and Cart Reins, Britching, &c.;
Iron of all kinds, at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

If You Don't

always see what you want advertised by us come and call for it and you will be apt to find it.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Just received another lot of those

Fine New Style Buggy Harness,

AS CHEAP AS EVER.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

Drawing for a Piano.

100 TICKETS at 50 cents each will be sold at the store of A. ELSON, where the Piano may be seen. One chance out of the one hundred will win.
April 5, 1883. 9-2m

Two Sets Good Double Wagon Harness,

VERY CHEAP.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE.

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,

Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE,
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
Bubrs 1774 ..... ROLLS 1882.
C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,
OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.
Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.
April 26, 1883. 12-6m

CALL AND SEE
The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour.
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.
Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,
A GARRASON.
April 19, 1883 11tf

Iron, Nails, Axes,

SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,
At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

We have added largely to our stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows, Shovels, Spades, &c.

Farmers would do well to give us a call before buying. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Our stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.,

is fully up to the standard, and we are offering them low down to make room for our Spring stock. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

We have in store a full supply of the best qualities of

Irish Potatoes

for planting. Those wishing to plant would do well to call and get the best quality.
R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

IN THE LINE OF

Heavy Groceries

for farmers' supplies we are offering special inducements, and to cash purchasers in every line of goods we are issuing GREENBACK certificates of discount. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Call early and secure part of the Grand Distribution of Greenback Certificates,

$6,000

of them to be issued to customers in the next thirty days. The holder of each one is entitled to a discount on every purchase.
R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.
Feb'y 22 1883 3tf

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

There has never been an instance in which this sterling invigorant and anti-febrile medicine has failed to ward off the coming complaint, when taken duly as a protection against malaria. Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the officinal specifics, and now prescribe this harmless vegetable tonic for chills and fever, as well as dyspepsia and nervous affections. Hostetter's Bitters is the specific you need.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

MESSRS. ROSE & LEAK take this method of informing the public that they are now receiving (and by the last of the week will have in store) their

COMPLETE STOCK
OF
New and Desirable Spring and Summer Goods,

which were carefully selected by one of the Firm recently in the Northern cities.

These two stores are filled to overflowing with

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which the public will do well to examine.

ROSE & LEAK invite especial attention to their new stock of

Ready-Made Clothing;

and to their

Shoe Department,

where may be found a full line of T. Miles & Sons and other reliable brands of Shoes.

ROSE & LEAK call attention to that popular brand of real French Corsets, "A la Serine." They have handled these Corsets for several years and believe them to be excellent.

ROSE & LEAK think their stock in all lines is more complete than usual and they respectfully ask that you will give them a call.

A good lot of MATTINGS from 15 to 75 cts. per yard.

ROSE & LEAK,
23 and 25 Hay Street.
April 5, 1883. 9tf

WE TAKE

THIS opportunity to invite our lady patrons to call and examine our new and complete STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER

Dress Goods,

embraced in which will be found all the novelties of domestic and foreign manufacture.

Our department for Gentlemen's Wear is unsurpassed in

LINEN, DRILLS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, etc.

We have this day received invoice—*direct importation*—of the choicest patterns of

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

H. R. NOVITZKY,
Successor to HENRY EISON.
April 12, 1883. 10tf

THE
WOODS AND TIMBERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

1 vol. 12mo., Cloth, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

FURNITURE,
Undertaking and Upholstering.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm name of S. SHEETZ & SON, for the purpose of conducting a

FURNITURE,
Undertaking and Upholstering Business,

on Green street, next door to Mrs. Banks's Confectionery, near the old stand of S. Sheetz.

Having had a long experience in this business, with the consequent advantage of knowing so well the wants of the trade, we feel assured that we can satisfy all who may favor us with their patronage—both in prices and goods.

We have in stock, and will receive day by day, a fine lot of Furniture, which we offer low for cash.

Coffins, Caskets and Undertakers' Goods in variety. We are daily expecting a handsome hearse.

Those wanting anything in the Upholstery line will find us well prepared for work of this kind.

Repairing a specialty and orders solicited.

Respectfully,
S. SHEETZ & SON.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6tf

Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Hames,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

New Crop Cuba AND New Orleans Molasses,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

J. E. GARRETT. G. G. MYROVER.

GARRETT & MYROVER,
PRACTICAL
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Solicit orders for the printing of Books, Pamphlets and all classes of Commercial Work.
April 9, 1883. 9-6m

DR. JOHN SMALL,
DENTAL SURGEON.

CONTINUES TO PRACTICE his profession among the people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country.

☞ Office in the Fayetteville Hotel Building.
Nov. 4, 1880. 29tf

NOTICE.

TO those who have examined our stock of SADDLERY any explanation is entirely useless. It is acknowledged by all who have examined our stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon and Plow Gear, that our

Styles and Quality

cannot be equaled in the State. We are practical men and know the wants of the people, and know where to buy and how to buy. You will save money by examining our stock before making your purchases. We keep almost every

Style of Saddles that you can think of.

Riding Bridles, Martingales, Wagon Bridles, Va. Plow Bridles, N. C. Scotch Collars, Kentucky "C" Collar, Ga. Breeching, Hip Straps, Buggy Harness, (Nickel Plated and Rubber Mounting), Double Wagon Harness, Double Wagon Reins, Lead Lines, Back Bands, Belly Bands, Repair Links, Bits, Whips in great variety, Hames, Dandruff Brushes, Curry Combs, Pure Bristle Brushes.

We have an arrangement with a manufacturer of Hames and Curry Combs by which we can sell Hames and Curry Combs by the dozen at the very lowest New York wholesale prices. Everybody who knows where the Market House is knows where we stay. Come to see us. We guarantee prompt and polite attention.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-3m

Guano and Chemicals.

I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR
Navassa Guano.
Navassa Acid Phosphate.
Zell's Ammoniated Guano.
Zell's Acid Phosphate.
Chesapeake Guano.
Walker's Cotton Phosphate.
Wilcox & Gibbs Guano.
Standard Guano.
Baker Bros. Composting Chemicals.
Boykin & Carmer's Chemicals.

Agricultural Lime and Kainit.

Lee's Prepared Agricultural Lime.
Genuine German Kainit.
All of which are offered at lowest cotton or cash prices.

Wagons and Powder.

I am also agent for the celebrated Milburn and Tennessee Wagons and have always in stock a full line of 1, 2 and 4 horse wagons. Also, a number of extra width tires.

Also, Agent for Laflin and Rand Rifle and Blasting Powder, and keep in stock any size package desired.

Groceries and Liquors.

In STAPLE and HEAVY GROCERIES I am always in the lead, and have at all times a full line which I offer at lowest prices. In Liquors I have always in stock pure North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskey and Peach and Apple Brandy.

Harness, Woodenware, &c.

I have also added to my stock a full line of Wagon Breeching, Collars, Hames, Lines, Bridles, Whips; and, in fact, everything desired in this line. Also, in Wooden and Willow Ware, such as Brooms, Baskets, Pails, Sieves, &c. &c.

Plows and Plow Castings.

In this line I am always well stocked and can offer special inducements in both Steel and Cast Plows.

Do not fail to give me a call before buying elsewhere.

R. M. NIMOCKS.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

Respectfully,
J. L. ALLEN.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

A. MOORE,
MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Tobacco and Cigar Store.
Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

THE CELEBRATED
"Faultless" Corset
is offered by HY. R. NOVITZKY.
April 12, 1883 10tf

CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING
TOBACCO
of very best quality, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.

We are now manufacturing at Fayetteville, N. C., and Savannah, Ga., our improved

Seamless Turpentine Stills,

which gives better satisfaction than any Still now in use. Having enlarged our work-shops and supplied it with new and improved tools, we feel warranted in saying that we are better prepared than ever before to manufacture stills with promptness and dispatch. We invite all parties in want of anything in this line to call and examine our work. We have

10 SECOND HAND STILLS.

from ten to twenty five barrels capacity. These Stills are supplied with new Worms. We have always on hand a large assortment of

STILL BOTTOMS.

Extra Worms, from five to seven feet diameter; a large lot of second-hand Caps that will fit Still Collars from 23 to 28 inches; Still Doors and Grate Bars; in fact we carry a larger stock of Copper than any house in the South.

☞ Repairing through the country promptly attended to. Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C., or Savannah, Ga.
December 7, 1882 137tf

D^r HARTER'S IRON TONIC

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars
Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

1832. 1883.

THE JAS. R. McNEILL
COFFIN HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of

Coffins and Caskets;
Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY or NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE

upholstered, repaired and varnished.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.
March 15, 1883. 6tf

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
Booksellers and Stationers,
55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

A 15-Horse Power Engine,

(new), with 24 feet of Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys for sale low. Apply to
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
April 5, 1883. 9tf

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:
J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than THIRTY YEARS, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.
J. H & J. C. HORNER.
June 15, 1882. 112tf

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Organinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

REMOVAL.

WE ARE NOW MOVING OUR STOCK OF Stoves and Tin into our New Store where we will be pleased to have our friends and patrons call and examine our stock.

We are manufacturer's Agents for both

COOKING AND HEATING
Stoves,

of which we are now receiving a large lot on consignment, of the best collection of Stoves ever offered in this market, and guaranteed to be sold at manufacturers' prices.

A large lot of Toilet Sets and Stamped Tin of all kinds on hand. Tin Roofling, Guttering and Spouting a specialty. We carry a large lot of Roofling I late in stock always, which enables us to tin roofs with despatch, and on the most accommodating terms. A large lot of Galvanized Iron, Zinc, Stove Pipe and Stock Iron always on hand. Also a large lot of Stove Grates, Backs and general Stove repairs, Stove Polish, &c. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.
Sept. 28, 1882. 127-tf

For Sale.

PINE Island Acid Phosphate, high grade.
German Kainit, high grade.
Cotton Seed Meal and Cotton Seed Hulls.

The above articles will be sold very low for cash or on crop time.

Formulas furnished combining the above elements prepared by the best Agricultural Chemist in the State. Our aim is to supply a better Fertilizer and at less cost than is sold by others.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6-3m

W. S. PRIOR,
with
D. H. WILSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Woodenware, Brooms,
BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,
Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,
New York.
Feb. 8. 1-tf.

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw, Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLES STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. A. WORTH, Agent
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m.
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive. Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part. Pain under the Shoulder Blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They **Increase the Appetite**, and cause the body to **Take on Flesh**, thus the system is **nourished**, and by their **Tonic Action** on the **Digestive Organs, Regular Stools** are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 9th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well-known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE Produces the following symptoms, resulting often in organic weakness, involving affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, without using Mercury or Poisonous Medicines.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of a disease that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express where personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free by any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882 137tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

TRADE MARK. **Seminal Pastille**

A new, rely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is considered by the Medical Profession to be the most rational remedy ever discovered of touching and curing this very prevalent trouble. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1 (lasting a month), $5; No. 2 (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), $3; No. 3 (lasting one week only), $1. Sent by mail, sealed in plain wrapper, to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.

Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., MF'G CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.